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THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XVIII. ATLANTA, GA., MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 6 1886 PRICE FIVE CENTS

THE ANNUAL REPORTS.

GIVING THE STATUS OF DEPARTMENT AFFAIRS.

The Treasurer Makes His Report to Secretary Manning—Secretary Endicott on Army Affairs—He Makes Several Recommendations Secretary Lamar's Report, Etc., Etc.

WASHINGTON, December 5.—The United States treasurer has submitted to the secretary of the treasury his annual report, from which it appears that the net receipts of the government during the year ended June 30, 1886, were $336,439,727, and the net expenditures, $302,482,138. The receipts were $12,749,589 greater, and the expenditures $17,743,796 less than last year, making an increase in net receipts of $30,492,817. The balance in the treasury on the close of the year ending September 30, 1886, was $100,080,776, an increase over that of 1885 of $16,815,926. The available balance was $70,612,141 against $58,922,191 last year, an increase of $13,900,949. The treasurer says that the alterations in the present sinking fund system are rendered necessary by the financial changes that have taken place since it was adopted. On this subject he says:

"As the country increases in wealth and population, with a consequent increase of its revenues and disbursements, it will be found impossible to continue the system in its present form. With the extinction of the 3 per cent bonds, which, without some depression or event that cannot now be foreseen, must take place during the fiscal year, the only bonds available for the purposes of the sinking fund will be the 4½ and 4 per cent bonds. These are now selling at a price which averages very little more than 2 per cent per annum to the purchaser upon cost, and it may fairly be assumed that this rate of 2 per cent is the maximum rate to be earned during the life of these bonds. At the present cost of collection of the revenues of the country, say $2.70 per $100, the loss on the existing sinking fund, say $5,000,000 per annum, will be $76,500 annually. Assuming 2 per cent as the best rate which the bonds can earn, without disturbing the consequent possible derangement of an existing financial system, if purchases for the sinking fund are not to be maintained at their present figures, it will be found to be impracticable to make these purchases at such times and in such a manner as to relieve the money market in times of financial distress. As these derangements happen almost invariably at the time of the moving of the crops of the country this statement is equivalent to saying that every period active interest in the country must pay toll to foreign buyers through the lower range of prices which obtain at such times, because of the fact that our arrangements for collecting and disbursing our revenues are so defective as to need an artificial and violent remedy in order to place in active circulation the moneys withdrawn from the business of the country. This method of dealing with the public moneys is not true of any country but this, and the practical sense of the American people, as shown through its representatives in congress, should be adequate to find a remedy for this consistently recurring evil, one sure to grow and become more burdensome in our future national history. This remedy should be found and adopted with the coming session of congress, because the evil complained of will be open as before its next session, and the treasury left without any means of supplying the urgent needs of the country."

Tables are given showing the former and the proposed manner of estimating the sinking fund charge for the fiscal year, 1887, and it is suggested that the old method of making up the fund be revised, and annual payments on account of this fund be made in accordance with the new forms. The treasurer says that by the present method the entire debt will be retired by the year 1908. If the proposed method be adopted the debt will be extinguished by the year 1913. Under the old system the sinking fund charges for 1887 would be $48,743,728. Under the proposed method they would be $37,436,458 or $12,407,270 less. As a reduction of the public debt is in excess of the annual requirements of the sinking fund will, of course, the treasurer says, hasten the period of its total extinction. The total amount of United States notes outstanding at the close of the fiscal year was $346,681,016. The present business season, which began much earlier than usual, the treasurer says, has absorbed a large amount of currency, and this increased movement has not yet ceased. Since July first last there has been shipped from the treasury and other points $49,426,733, of which amount $25,346,205 were in legal tender notes, $13,540,096 in silver certificates, $9,291,528 in standard dollars, and $3,066,614 in fractional silver coin. The reduction of the available treasurer's balance, during the same period was $35,097,553. During the same period there was an increase of $9,476,258 in the circulation of gold certificates, $17,403,593 in the circulation of silver certificates, $21,612,730 in gold and bullion in the treasury, $4,657,557 in standard silver dollars in the treasury, and $3,679,872 in legal tender notes in the treasury. Tables are given to show the amount of standard silver dollars coined, on hand, distributed and outstanding at the close of each year since their coinage began. From them it appears that there is now in circulation $81,-261,448, being the largest sum yet attained in the circulation of this kind of currency. The treasurer is of opinion that $65,000,000 is the extreme limit which may be attained. He says, however, that it can't be maintained at that sum when the new one dollar and two dollar silver certificates are in full supply, and the return to the treasurer of at least one-half the amount now in circulation is expected. The treasurer says:

"Assuming the correctness of these views, the sum now to be spent in the continued purchase of silver bullion and its coinage into standard dollars, leads one to ask whether, if the further purchase of silver bullion be determined upon, the coinage which now ceases and the sum which this costs be not to the public.

The treasurer devotes considerable space to the subject of state and other bonds, held in trust by the secretary, the greater part of which, he says, are now lying in the treasury, paying no interest. The securities, he says, have cost the United States par, and there seems to be no good reason why the proper efforts should not be made to obtain payment in full, or to effect some compromise with the insolvent states. He mentions Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia as the states whose bonds are held on trust, and on which principal and interest are due and unpaid.

THE NATION'S INTERIOR.

The Annual Report of Secretary Lamar of the Interior Department.

WASHINGTON, December 5.—Secretary L. Q. C. Lamar has submitted his annual report. He says that there is at this time a state of general quiet among the Indians. During the year there has been practically no actual disturbance or serious alarm caused by any of them, except the Chiricahua Apaches. It is highly gratifying to report that out of an Indian population estimated at 260,000 souls less than one hundred have been engaged in open opposition and resistance to the authority and control of the government.

There has been a steady though not rapid improvement in the moral, material, and intellectual condition of the mass of the Indian population during the past twelve months. They are more tractable; fewer crimes and depredations are charged against them, more of them than at any prior period are engaged in useful and profitable industries; more than ever before are located upon individual allotments of lands, tilling the soil and living in houses. More have laid aside the blanket for the dress of civilization. The average attendance of children in the schools is about 1,600 greater than heretofore, and many more of the parents are anxious for the education of their children.

The only alternative now presented to the American Indian race is speedy entrance into the pale of American civilization or absolute extinction. In order to escape the latter and attain the former, three conditions of preparation are indispensable. The first is to get established in this race the idea and habitude of individual property holding, thorough reliance upon its inviolability and a perfect sense of security in the enjoyment of its benefits; second, an education of the entire mass of the youth of this race, embracing a thorough knowledge of the use of the English language in the daily affairs of life, arithmetic, and the mechanical arts among the males, and among the females the domestic arts in use with that sex; third, a substitution of the universal operation of law among them in the enforcement of justice and the protection of person and property, and the punishment of crimes, for the agencies of force and superstition.

The commissioner discusses at considerable length the condition of the five civilized tribes of the Indian territory; the Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks and Seminoles, and sets forth the evil effects flowing from the holding of their land in common, contrary to the general policy which is being pursued by the government with other Indians.

It is shown by the agent's report that there is within the limits of the territory owned and occupied by the five civilized tribes a population aggregating 100,500 souls, composed of 64,000 native Indians, adopted whites, freedmen, etc., and 35,500 white people who are there as licensed traders, railroad men, laborers, claimants to Indian citizenship, cattlemen, intruders, thieves, loafers, gamblers, etc. Over this vast population, with the great property interests in which these people are or may be interested or involved inside or outside of the territory, with several railroads already in operation, and others in course of construction through their country, there is no judicial tribunal having jurisdiction over questions involving the rights of property and other civil matters of dispute between an Indian and a white man, or in which both parties are white men, or persons having no recognized title to Indian citizenship. Though crimes committed by such parties may be tried in certain United States courts for designated districts in Arkansas, Kansas and Texas, yet many flagrant violations of law and order go unpunished because of the expense and difficulties of attendance upon those courts.

These tribes are communities of considerable intelligence; their existing governments are as well administered as could be expected in view of the anomalous positions they occupy; they have temples of justice, seminaries and high schools, and common schools scattered over their reservations; they have asylums for the orphans, the blind, the crippled, the insane, and the indigent. The Cherokees, Creeks and Choctaws spend yearly about $200,000 for the education of their children, besides what is done among them by the various religious societies in that direction.

The fencing in of public lands by cattlemen is fully explained, and remedies are suggested. A few men are monopolizing the public area. The laws against polygamists in Utah have been successfully enforced. Legislation forbidding the immigration of foreign polygamists is urged.

THE FALLING SNOW.

Baltimore and Other Places Under a Sheet of Snow.

BALTIMORE, December 5.—A snow storm began early last night in this city and vicinity which continued until late this afternoon, with a fall of fully four inches. The street cars were greatly obstructed, and only about half the number were run today on any of the lines. Tonight the clouds are still lowering. The steamer D. H. Miller, from Boston, at this port today, reports much drift-ice in Chesapeake bay. Near the Seven Foot Knoll, the Miller picked up Captain John Burdick and one seaman of the schooner Island Bell, coal laden, from Norfolk, by way of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal. The schooner was cut in two by ice, and sunk near where her captain was picked up.

THE HEAVIEST EVER KNOWN IN ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., December 5.—Snow began falling here at 9 o'clock this morning, and at a late hour tonight the storm still continues. The snow is now ten inches deep. It is the largest and heaviest snow fall ever known in middle Alabama.

A THREE HUNDRED DOLLAR WINDOW BROKEN.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.'s handsome new glass front was demolished by a falling awning about 9 o'clock last night. The weight of the snow caused the awning to drop, striking one of the large windows on Whitehall street with such force that it was shattered.

A CHATTANOOGA 'CAVE-IN.'

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., December 5.—[Special.] The roof of the stock house of the Dayton Coal and Furnace company caved in last night on account of the heavy fall of snow. The building is nearly 200 feet square, and more than half the roof caved in. Usually there are about 100 men in the house, but fortunately all had gone to supper, but a half dozen negroes and a boss named Kerkner. They were all badly injured, and two of the negroes may die. Kerkner's injuries were fatal.

THE STORM IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 5.—The snow began falling in this city this morning, and continued with few breaks all day. The storm is accompanied by severe winds. The street car lines have been forced to double up. No serious delay is reported from the railways.

AN EIGHT INCH SNOW.

DAHLONEGA, Ga., December 5.—[Special.]—An eight inch snow fell here last night, beginning at dark. It is still snowing this morning, and the prospects are that it will continue.

THEY "GOT RELIGION."

Even Though Snow Fell and the River was Cold.

AUGUSTA, Ga., December 5.—[Special.]—It has been sleeting and snowing almost constantly here since last night, and tonight the ground is covered with fully two inches of snow. Nothing on this order has occurred here for many years past. In fact, the oldest inhabitants are unable to recall such an occurrence. But notwithstanding the severe coldness of the weather, the negroes have not forgotten the recent earthquake shocks, which still continues to get in their good work. This afternoon fully five hundred negroes and a number of whites, out of mere curiosity, assembled on the river bank, at the foot of Jackson street, to witness baptism, by the Central Baptist church (colored). At exactly 1 o'clock the preacher, in the midst of a blinding snow, entered the chilly waters of the Savannah and baptized twenty-eight candidates, who were so anxious to "obtain religion" that they did not object to the freezing waters or ice-covered banks.

Did Greeley Propose Paying for Slaves?

RICHMOND, Va., December 5.—The Rev. Dr. William Norwood, an Episcopal minister of this city, when a young man was the officiating clergyman at the marriage of Horace Greeley in North Carolina. After the war, when Mr. Greeley visited Richmond to go on Jefferson Davis's bail bond, he sought out Dr. Norwood, and they discussed the war very earnestly. The substance of their talk is made public today by Dr. Norwood. Dr. Norwood asserted that the north was legally and morally bound to pay the south the full market value of the liberated slaves. Greeley at first treated the proposition as monstrous. Finally he said:

"I will think over the subject as you have presented it, and see you before I leave Richmond, when I will let you know my conclusion."

When Mr. Greeley returned later in the day he said to his old friend: "Doctor, I have thought it over, and, after weighing the matter calmly, am convinced that the north ought to pay the south for the slaves."

Editors Arrested in Mexico.

NOGALES, Ariz., December 5.—Much excitement is created here by the report of the arrest of the Mexican editors who are in opposition to Torreo, the present governor of Sonora, Mexico. Grave complications are anticipated.

PROBABLE LEGISLATION.

WORK WHICH IS LIKELY TO BE CALLED UP EARLY.

Congress to Meet Without Any Special Bill Prominent Before It—The Inter-State Commerce Bill—Matters in the Hands of Conferees—Notes of Interest from the Capital.

WASHINGTON, December 5.—The second session of the forty-ninth congress will begin at noon tomorrow. The legislative business of the session is expected to begin Tuesday. The unfinished business of the session is the vetoed private pension bill, reported from the committee on pensions with the recommendation that it be passed over the veto. The first of the special orders is the Pacific railroad funding bill, which has been at the head of the calendar since last May. Senator Platt's resolution for the consideration of executive nominations in open session, is the special order for Wednesday, and the consideration will be urged. With these three exceptions, there are no measures on the calendar in position to command the attention of the senate during the week.

WORK ON THE CALENDAR.

The calendar contains 260 bills and resolutions, from which number the senate will make its selections for consideration. There is a prospect for an early agreement by the conferees upon the interstate bills. Should this take place early in the week, the measure being a conference report, might, at the option of the conferees, displace all other business. It is not likely, however, that its consideration would be pressed before the following week. It is hardly probable that any other business of consequence will be transacted in the house during the early part of the week. Opportunity may, however, be afforded representatives to introduce bills and resolutions which have accumulated in their hands during the recess. A privileged report may also be presented to the house by the conferees on the fortification appropriation bill, which failed of enactment last session by reason of the total disagreement of the conferees, in which event a new conference will be ordered. Should the conferees on the interstate commerce bill reach an agreement, and so report to the house, action will probably be taken on the measure without prolonged debate.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

The appropriations committee has made such progress in the preparation of the sundry civil bill that it can probably be reported to the house about the middle of the week. Several measures of interest were made continuing special orders at the last session, any may be called up at any time if the house is so disposed. They are the free ship bill, the electoral count bill, the Pacific railroad funding bill, the Washington, Dakota and Oklahoma territorial admission bills, the army reorganization bill and sundry bills of minor importance reported from the committees on labor, ways and means, banking and currency, agriculture and Indian affairs.

THE WAR ESTIMATES.

Report of Secretary Endicott to the President.

WASHINGTON, December 5.—The report of the secretary of war shows that the expenditures of appropriations under direction of the secretary of war, by requisition upon the treasury, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1886, were $38,950,903.38.

The sum of $1,206,016.46 pertaining to war department appropriations was carried to the surplus fund June 30, 1886.

The appropriations for the war department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, are: $46,027,559.85.

The estimates of the war department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, are $48,268,-535.81.

The lieutenant-general reports the army at the date of the last consolidated returns, to consist of 2,103 officers and 23,946 enlisted men.

Under the appropriations of the last session the enlargement of Fort Niagara and the reconstruction of Fort Porter have been begun; and the work upon the new post at Atlanta, Ga., has been continued. These improvements will contribute much to the comfort of the troops of this division, and by the abandonment of small, unimportant and inconvenient posts now occupied for shelter merely, and by concentrating the troops in large numbers at these new and other important places, it is hoped that good results will be obtained, not only in their discipline, but in reduced cost of maintaining them. The capture of Geronimo is fully stated, the details being similar to those already published.

There are 309 cadets at West Point. Competitive examinations and consequent promotions are suggested.

The title to the land required for the new military post at Atlanta, Ga., having been favorably reported by the attorney-general the purchase money ($15,000) has been paid, and brick buildings for the post are now being erected.

On February 6, 1886, Mr. J. Q. A. Ward, the contractor for erecting the pedestal of the statue of General Garfield, asked an extension of his time to May 1, 1887. This extension, for the purpose of more careful studies or designs for the figures on the pedestal, was granted. The commission, under authority conferred by the act of July 7, 1884, had selected this site at the intersection of Maryland avenue and First street southwest. As legislation is pending in the forty-ninth congress devoting this site to a statue of Columbus or Lafayette, it may become necessary to select another site for the statue of General Garfield.

The commission for the purpose of "erecting a statue to the memory of General Lafayette and his compatriots," of which the secretary of war is chairman, acting under the law approved March 3, 1885, met soon after the passage of that act, when it was decided that designs for the work should be invited from five sculptors of acknowledged ability in their profession, two of whom should be citizens of France and three of our own country.

Of the French sculptors the commission designated M. Bartholdi and requested, through the department of state, the services of the French government in selecting the other sculptor to represent France. This action was, however, courteously declined, as the minister felt it indelicate to name a sculptor to be placed in competition with the one selected by the commission.

One of the American sculptors declined to compete on account of numerous engagements and disinclination to enter into public competition for any work. The commission then requested, through the department of state, the services of two other French sculptors, which, by the kind offices of our minister to France, were obtained.

The commission now have the models submitted by four sculptors and have information of the shipment of the model of the remaining competitor, so that in all probability the contract for the execution of this work will soon be made.

The designation of the site for the statue has been deferred until the model is selected, as the selection of the site must depend to some extent upon the character of statue to be erected.

By the act of congress approved May 17th, 1886, the secretary of war was authorized and directed to have the statue of Major-General John A. Rawlins removed to a new site in the city of Washington, and the sum of $500 was appropriated for the purpose. In pursuance of this authority he selected the public reservation known as "No. 33," between Eighth and Ninth streets west, at the intersection of Pennsylvania and Louisiana avenues. This selection was approved by a committee of the Society of the Army of Tennessee. The removal of the statue to the new site was completed October 11th, 1886.

The swords and military and civil testimonials lately belonging to General Grant, which were given to the United States by Mrs. Grant and the late William H. Vanderbilt, were delivered to the director of the National museum on the 5th instant, in accordance with the provisions of the joint resolution of congress approved August 5, 1886. They remained in the custody of this department until that date, awaiting the preparation of cases for their reception in the National museum.

A BIGAMOUS WRETCH

Who Causes His Wife Untold Misery and Suffering.

LOWELL, Mass., December 5.—A peculiarly aggravated case of bigamy has come to light. A little more than a year ago a man calling himself Charles C. Fletcher and professing to be a devout Christian and also very wealthy, married Miss Chamberlain, a daughter of Charles Chamberlain, of this city. In a very short time he was arrested for threatening his wife's life. He was committed to jail, where he attempted suicide by hanging himself with his suspenders. When he got out he sued Mr. Chamberlain for libel. He then left the city. Since that time his record has been investigated and a former wife has been found and brought to Lowell. His real name is De Witt Piper, and his first wife tells a very sorrowful tale of his misdoings. Piper married his first wife, whose name was Elizabeth Gilligan, in Ingersoll, Oxford county, Ontario. Within a few weeks he robbed her relatives and was kicked out of doors. His wife followed him to Sandford, a neighboring town. Then Piper sold off his furniture, which had been paid for by his wife's earnings, and purchased an orchard at Chillicothe, Ohio. The trip was made from Canada in the dead of winter, and the patient wife suffered untold hardships. Before they were fairly settled, Piper pulled up stakes and started for Canada again. Next he turned up at Dr. Walker's hygienic institution at Reading, Pa., where he received medical treatment, which his wife paid for by performing housework. Tiring of hygiene he hurried off to New York, and became very solicitous about the health of her mother in Ireland and insisted upon her going there. While waiting for the steamer he consulted a lawyer about procuring a divorce. He purchased a ticket for his wife, saw her on board the steamer, bade her a tearful farewell, then stole her ticket and slipped ashore. The wife was left destitute and alone, and on her arrival in Queenstown had only twenty cents in her pocket. Her mother and her only brother had died before her arrival, and she was literally alone. Broken in health, she went to work to earn her living, and after a year came to Lowell at the request of Mr. Chamberlain, who had learned of her existence and traced her out. The police expect to have Piper in charge within a few days.

WENT TO HER HEAD.

A Fashionable Society Lady Imbibes Too Freely of Wine.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., December 5.—Society people have talked of nothing today except a scandalous episode that occurred last night at the Masonic Temple theater during the performance of the opera "Don Cæsar" by the Thalia opera company, of New York. The four private boxes were occupied by a fashionable party of society people, who, before going to the opera, had dined at the Pendennis club. Wine had flowed freely at the dinner, and at least one of the guests drank more than she could bear. The party arrived late at the theater in full evening dress, and quickly attracted the attention of the audience. It was not a great while before additional attention was called to the boxes by the singular actions of one of the young ladies. She was the same one who had taken more wine than she could stand at the dinner, and was manifestly intoxicated. Her behavior aroused mingled pity and sorrow. She hung far out of the box and called in loud and flippant tones to persons whom she recognized in the audience. She also pelted the musical director with bads from her bouquet and "guyed" the players mercilessly.

Her behavior was so untoward that Manager Bourlier was on the point of having the curtain rung down, when several gentlemen who were in the party went to him and protested. They told him that she had unfortunately taken too much wine and was not responsible for her actions. The unfortunate young lady kept up her singular behavior until the finish of the performance, and today she is the talk of the town. She is from Cleveland, Ohio, and is said to be an heiress. She is visiting some well-known society people here. The affair is deeply deplored.

THE FIRE RECORD.

A Disastrous Conflagration in Yazoo, Miss., Saturday Night.

JACKSON, Miss., December 5.—A fire at Yazoo City last night destroyed $50,000 worth of property, insurance $30,000. The buildings burned were mostly old wooden structures. The following are the principal losers: S. G. Baldwin, general store; Anderson & Phipps, general stores; J. F. Powell, general store; George Oneechman wholesale liquor store; Crane Bros. & Co., hardware; J. N. Gilruth, general store, and T. Foley's saloon. Powell's loss is probably $26,000.

NATCHEZ, Miss., December 5.—Forty-two thousand dollars' worth of property was destroyed by fire here this morning. The insurance was $21,000. The fire broke out in the rear of the dwelling occupied by G. F. Bowles, on Commerce street, and soon spread to the residence of Dr. A. D. Carroll, thence to P. Botai's extensive furniture establishment, and thence to the Miller house. All the buildings named are totally destroyed, together with the greater part of the contents.

WASHINGTON, December 5.—Hertzog's opera house, better known as Lincoln hall, was destroyed by fire early this morning. The loss was $115,000; insurance $75,000.

DROPPED HER GUARDS.

And One Thousand Bales of Cotton Fell Into the River.

MONROE, La., December 5.—The steamboat John dropped her guards last night, about forty miles below here, precipitating about a thousand bales of cotton into the river. She careened so badly afterwards that she was run into the bank to prevent her from going over and sinking. Every bale of cotton was subsequently recovered. Her cargo will be shipped by the steamer Josie W. The St. John passed here with 2,300 bales of cotton on board.

A Sea Serpent in Lake Champlain.

TROY, N. Y., December 5.—S. W. Clark saw a strange sight on Lake Champlain, near Willsboro Point, on Wednesday. A streak of foam about the length of the steamer Vermont appeared and moved with great rapidity southward through the lake against a gentle wind and a light sea. A glass was procured, and with its aid several persons saw what has convinced them that Lake Champlain has a monster of great strength and speed, a wonder of inland waters. A dark body was seen at the forward end of the streak of foam. It was sometimes hidden by the foam and then reappeared, and so alternated, while frequent volumes of water churned to foam was thrown up twenty feet into the air.

O'Donovan Rossa's Affiliations.

PHILADELPHIA, December 5.—The Record tomorrow will say: "Following close upon the heels of the announcement that O'Donovan Rossa had been deposed from the leadership of the extreme Irishmen in New York, comes the rumor, seemingly well founded, that he has formed an alliance with the Fenians in Philadelphia, who have been cut off from the parent body, and who are about to form an independent organization.

RIOTING IN CORK.

A LIVELY TIME BETWEEN THE PEOPLE AND THE POLICE.

The Mayor Forbids the Police From Attacking the Crowd—The Stone-Throwing Grows Worse Orders Respecting Evictions—A Proclamation Creates a Sensation—Notes.

DUBLIN, December 5.—At a meeting in Cork, addressed by William O'Brien, in one of the public streets today, a number of policemen present were stoned. The latter retaliated by drawing their swords and charging the crowd. The officers, finding their number unequal to the task of subduing their assailants, ran to the barracks for assistance. The mayor appeared on the scene and said he was responsible for the peace of the city, and would not allow the police to charge upon the people. The police inspector, Cotter, who had also arrived, placed his men in line, and the stone throwing was renewed in the presence of the mayor. Some of the officers were struck by the missiles. Inspector Shannon arrived with further assistance, and told the mayor he would not see his men made targets, nor would he obey his orders. The mayor then retired. Divisional magistrate, Captain Plunkett, had commanded the police to be present at the meeting.

The Irish executive will address a private circular to the police, forbidding them to indicate the houses or farms to bailiffs, or otherwise assist in the eviction of tenants. The police are only to protect the bailiffs in case the latter are assaulted.

There was serious rioting in Cork this evening, and a number of policemen and citizens were injured, the latter by bayonet thrusts. The city is now quiet. Twenty-three persons have been treated at the hospital for scalp wounds. One policeman had his skull fractured.

Mr. Dillon, speaking at Castlera, Roscommon, yesterday, warned those now supporting the interests of the landlords that the time was at hand when the police would be in the pay of Mr. Parnell as premier of Ireland. "In the time of our power," he said, "we will remember them. Further, I tell the officers of the law now distinguishing themselves by harshness and cruelty toward the people, that they need expect no promotion from the Irish government."

THE FRENCH CRISIS.

The Possibilities of the New Cabinet—M. Floquet.

PARIS, December 5.—M. DeFreycinet is inclined to insist upon retiring from office. It is expected that President Grevy will summon M. Floquet, who is willing to form a cabinet. The crisis has caused a sensation at Berlin and St. Petersburg. It is rumored that M. Herbette, French ambassador at Berlin, has sent in his resignation. The likelihood of M. Flonquet becoming premier is much discussed in St. Petersburg, where his famous "vive la Pologne, monsieur" to the czar, when the latter visited Paris, is remembered. The Russian press hope for the formation of a Boulanger cabinet and that of Germany desire the retention of M. DeFreycinet. The Clemenceau party advocate M. Flonquet for the premiership, regarding an extreme cabinet as not likely.

A Preacher's Sensation.

LONDON, December 5.—Rev. Mr. Howels, preaching at St. Brides, London, today, condemned what he styled the bigotry of the church, rediculed apostolic succession, and declared that he did not believe in the Athanasian creed, and he was lukewarm about the thirty-nine articles. The sermon caused a sensation among the audience.

To See the Czar.

SOFIA, December 5.—The government telegraphed the Bulgarian deputation now visiting foreign courts, to request the Russian ambassador at Vienna to endeavor to induce the czar to grant an audience to the deputation. If the czar consents the deputation will go to St. Petersburg.

OUTRAGED JUSTICE IN PIKE.

A Violation of the Game Law Followed by Popular Indignation.

BUSHKILL, Pa., December 5.—Pike county justice has been outraged in Porter township, and the outrager, it is reported, is at present hiding in the woods until the indignation of the populace is cooled down. The populace of Porter township numbers fourteen. The game law of Pennsylvania says that if any one shall kill a deer in any lake, pond or other water, while the presence of the deer in the water renders it helpless, he shall be arrested and fined $60 and costs, half of the amount to go to the informer and the other half to the county wherein the violation of the law occurred. Deer always take to water when close pressed, their instinct telling them that they can thereby lose the trail to the pursuer. Hunters know this characteristic of the deer, and are always prepared to take advantage of it. When th deer enters a pond it generally swims for the opposite shore. Then the hunter who has been on watch at the pond, follows it in a boat, and, if he does not care to waste any more ammunition, beats the animal to death with his heavy paddle, the deer being entirely at his mercy. There has not been a day probably, during the hunting season any time these fifty years that some Pike county hunter has not violated this particular provision of the game law, but no arrest was ever known to follow it.

On Saturday, however, three hunters from Sussex county, N. J., were beating the woods about Porter's pond for deer. They started a big buck and drove it into the lake, where they killed it. It so happened that a native hunter was lying in wait at the pond, watching for the dashing into the water of some hard-pressed deer, with the presumable intention of delivering it from its chilly bath and transfering it to his cellar. The Jerseyman rather got the best of him, and his sense of justice was at once aroused. The game law of the state had been violated before his very eyes, and he determined to see that the law was vindicated. He obtained a warrant and arrested the offending hunters. They wanted their deer, and also wanted it cheap. So they soothed the outraged citizen by paying him $20 60, and he refused to prosecute. The Jerseymen left for home with their buck, but the other thirteen citizens of the township rose up as one man and made it so warm for the man who had taken the case out of the hands of the justice of the peace and $30 out of the general fund that he did not tarry to make it good, but sought the inner depths of the woods, where he is now somewhere housed.

A party of four New Yorkers returned from this place to the city last night, after a three days' hunt near Dingman's, Pike county. They had 62 grouse, 10 quail, 29 hares, and a large number of gray squirrels.

On Saturday, while a number of hunters were tracking a deer near Big Indian, N. Y., they were amazed to see an immense catamount spring from the brush and attack one of their three dogs. The other dogs rushed upon the catamount, and two of the three dogs were killed. The spot was on the edge of a high rocky ledge. The third dog clung gamely to the catamount, and in the fight they both rolled over the ledge and fell fifty feet to the rocks below. The dog was killed, and the catamount was shot by one of the hunters as it was crawling away.

A Suspected Express Robber.

CHICAGO, December 5.—Henry Schwartz, formerly of Philadelphia, now in the county jail here, charged with bigamy, is strongly suspected of being the man guilty of the daring robbery of the Rock Island express train last March, when Kellogg Nichols, express messenger, lost his life and $37,000 was stolen from the express car.

COSMOPOLITAN BIRMINGHAM.

The Wonderful Gathering of People From All Sections.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., December 5.—[Special.] The real estate boom in this city may have been equaled, but was never surpassed, in the early days of "Frisco" or in the oil regions of Pennsylvania.

The gambler who stakes his last dollar on a draw is not more oblivious to his surroundings than the real estate dealer who is trying to secure options on corner lots.

Stand upon any street corner for a moment and from the hurrying throng around you comes a confused murmur of "corner lot." "Front foot." "Good bargain." "Half cash," et cetera.

Mr. B. F. Roden, who has made a quarter of a million in dirt, was asked by a young man what he thought of a certain investment.

"Don't ask me," he replied, "I'm crazy too. If you buy at that price you are a fool. But if you do buy you will make money on it."

A drummer came to the city some time ago and caught the fever. He was very timid, but he finally determined to invest one thousand dollars. Calling at Major W. A. Handley's office he explained to the major that he wanted to buy some property.

"Well," replied Major Handley, "I have a lot on South Side that I will sell you for $35,000, and you can sell it for 850,000 in less than two weeks."

"But, major, I only have $1,000."

"Oh, well, I have some nice property four miles in the country that I can sell you for $10 per front foot."

It is a dull week when the total of sales does not exceed one million dollars, and they sometimes reach half that figure in one day.

The city is full of people, so full that the hotels cannot accommodate them, but a man does not mind sitting up all night when he has an option on a corner lot which may double in value while he is trying to sleep sitting up in a chair.

When will it end?

Echo answers, when?

For three years people have been saying that real estate could not go higher, but in spite of all predictions to the contrary it continues to go up, and the end is not yet.

People are coming from all parts of the world to buy dirt, a wealthy merchant from Constantinople being one of the recent investors. Half a dozen languages can be heard on almost any street corner, and when a man rambles all over the world without finding a location to suit him, or fails in every undertaking, he comes to Birmingham to grow up with the town.

A large contractor in the city fought under Gordon in the Soudan and served five years in the British navy—has slept in the shadow of the pyramids of Egypt and hunted the royal tiger in the jungles of Bengal.

One of our policemen is the brother of a distinguished member of congress, while another, who is a native of Spain, has practiced law, speaks six languages, and has served on the police force of London and Paris, being a member of the latter force during the famous siege of that city.

A complete list of the people who have a history, that are now growing up with the town, would fill a column, and these are only mentioned to show that the boom brings them from the four corners of the earth.

ONE TRACKING SNOW.

Revealing the Presence of Much Game, with which Hunters Have Varied Luck.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., December 5.—There being a good tracking snow on Saturday, the McKane brothers, famous Pike county hunters, who live on the site of Horace Greeley's old Fourierite settlement, five miles back in the woods from Lackawaxen, went out after deer. They started four in a short time, but got a shot at only one, a doe, which Si McKane killed. Three hunters to one deer are now out scouring the woods for the three deer that got away.

Jonas Shaffer, one of the three well known Shaffer brothers, two of whom distinguished themselves some time ago by smoking out five bears from their winter quarters back in the High knob, and killing them all, two of them in hand-to-hand fights, during which the hunters were stripped of every stitch of their clothing and a good deal of their flesh also, took advantage of the tracking snow on Saturday and went out in the Wescoline Pond region, three miles north of Lackawaxen, after deer. Selah Decker, a man named Broffett and two others were hunting together in the same woods. In the course of the day a big deer came bounding along by Jonas Shaffer. He put a rifle ball from each barrel of his gun into the deer before it got out of reach and killed it. While he was preparing to get the carcass in shape to carry home, Decker, Broffett and the others of their party appeared on the scene. Decker put in a claim to the deer, on the ground that he had wounded it before it came within range of Shaffer's gun. Decker said he had hit the deer with buckshot. The only wounds in the deer were two rifle ball holes. Decker claimed that one of the rifle ball wounds was a buckshot wound, and demanded half the deer. Shaffer refused to allow the claim, and the two hunters pitched in to fight on the ownership of the carcass. The others of Decker's party came to his aid, according to Shaffer's story, and three of them held Shaffer down while the fourth cut the deer in half. They then carried off one-half and left him the other. Shaffer threatens to prosecute the party for aggravated assault and highway robbery.

Attempted Murder in a Penitentiary.

PITTSBURG, Pa., December 5.—A convict in the Western penitentiary narrowly escaped becoming a murderer a second time yesterday afternoon. His name is Gordon, under a sentence for ten years for killing his wife in Johnstown, and is serving his third term in the penitentiary. He has been employed in the mat department since his admittance, and at 4:30 o'clock was instructed by Wm. Gerst, a keeper, to do certain work. He went at it with a bad grace, and having finished his work, in which he used a knife, walked up behind Gerst and attacked him savagely. He stabbed the keeper in the breast and left arm and cut him on the head in the fierce struggle which ensued. The room was full of convicts, but the men kept good order and refrained from aiding their fellow-prisoner. After the first lunge of the knife by Gordon, Gerst closed with him and a hand-to-hand struggle ensued. Gerst finally mastered and disarmed the desperate man and placed him in the dungeon. The keeper's wounds are painful but not dangerous.

"Doc" Wilson Again.

PROVIDENCE, December 5.—"Doc" Wilson tonight brought into the Journal office two affidavits from Marinda and Jeremiah Young, of Danielsonville, Conn., sworn to before Joseph W. Stone, justice of the peace, and declaring that they were present three weeks before Jonas Wilson's death, and heard him make the statement alleged by the "Doctor," that Levi was Philip L. Moen's son. Marinda is Wilson's sister, and Jeremiah is her husband.

Death of Colonel George Noble.

DALLAS, Texas, December 5.—Colonel George Noble, general manager for the receivers of the Texas Pacific railway, died in this city at 11:30 o'clock last night, after an illness of nine days. For several years Colonel Noble occupied the position of division superintendent on the Kansas Pacific railway, and has filled many places of trust.

The Western Grain Crops.

CHICAGO, December 5.—This week's issue of the Farmer's Review says that reports from the winter wheat growing sections of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Kansas, continue to be generally favorable for full sowing. The current of all reports from Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, Iowa and Wisconsin is that the stocks of corn are unusually light.

THE STORM IN MACON.

RAIN, SLEET AND SNOW ALTERNATLY.

The Earthquake's Legacy of Leaks—Broken Wires and Shade Trees—More of Geronimo's Band—Political Points—Bartlett Declines—Other News—From the City Council.

MACON, Ga., December 5.—[Special.]—At this early stage of the season harder weather has hardly ever been seen in Macon. The blizzard struck us about midnight in all its fury. Sleet began falling, and the world was white with it at daylight and it was still falling. The streets were almost impassable, and the pavements were treacherously slippery.

The earthquake's legacy of leaks was sprung upon us when a few hours of warmer temperature started the accumulation of snow and ice to melting, and THE CONSTITUTION office was flooded by the dripping from the roof of a two-story building, and your correspondent betook himself to the Edgerton.

At 2:30 p. m. it began snowing, but the fall was light. Later in the afternoon it warmed up, and the drip, splash and slush of the thaw began. Telephone wires were broken in many places by the weight of the icicles, and broken branches from shade trees came crashing on the pavements. So far as can be learned no candidate for alderman was hit, which is considered a miracle.

It looks now like that the backbone of the blizzard is broken, but night has fallen with lowering clouds and wintry desolation.

The early train from Atlanta was delayed about an hour. Others were on time.

Political Points.

MACON, Ga., December 5.—[Special.]—The town was electrified this morning by the announcement of G. M. Davis as a candidate for mayor. "Pro Bono Publico" was the man who put in the announcement, and he succeeded in stirring up the politicians, who were out in full force at a much earlier hour than would otherwise have occurred. It was found out afterwards that the announcement was a practical joke perpetrated on our popular liveryman, Mr. Davis, who, if he were mayor, would certainly be a good one, but who has no aspirations of that sort.

Hon. C. L. Bartlett comes out in a card today and declines the nomination for alderman from the fourth ward. He declined, and arose at three different times during the balloting Friday night, and asked the voters not to nominate him. He again declines, but the general sentiment is to run him anyway.

Today a poor fellow who had been locked up in the barracks all night for a drunk was released. As he came shivering out in a thin summer coat his first question was if his favorite candidate was nominated.

The town is in a stir over the mayor's election, and the contest grows hotter and hotter. So far it has been a good humored canvass, and none of the boys have lost their tempers.

The two candidates are both popular men, and the race will probably be a close one. Next Saturday the matter will be settled, and then Macon will begin to cast about for something else to amuse herself with.

More of Geronimo's Band.

MACON, Ga., December 5.—[Special.]—This morning your correspondent had the pleasure of interviewing four of poor Lo's lassies and seven lads. They were being conveyed from St. Augustine, Fla., to Carlisle, Pa., where they go to school. The girls were as giddy and chatty as the average girl of the period. The lads were more silent, and dressed decidedly decollette. They were in charge of Lieutenant Mills, U. S. A., and went up by the East Tennessee road.

Personal Paragraphs.

MACON, Ga., December 5.—[Special.]—The churches were sparsely attended today.

Hon. W. A. Huff was in the city today. In regard to the committee from the county commissioners, your correspondent heard him remark that he "would like to know the necessity of sending such a committee to Atlanta"—that he thought himself capable of looking after the interests of the people in these matters.

Among the registered at the Edgerton are F. A. Ragland, Atlanta; J. H. Dunwoody, Duredin, Fla., and J. C. Hudson, Milledgeville.

Mr. A. E. Barnes spent the day with his parents in Byron.

Judge Simmons is home from Dawson and will preside in superior court next week. The criminal docket will be opened with the trial of Cicero Darby for murder, Wednesday.

News Notes From Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Ga., December 5.—[Special.]—The anniversary celebration of St. Luke's Sunday school took place tonight.

The county commissioners have paid the Columbus iron works over $700 for new iron steps for the court house.

The Y. M. C. A. of this city is on a boom. Money is being raised to add new attractions to the rooms.

Joe Hunt (colored) was arrested at Chipley for cutting the bell cord on the Columbus and Rome passenger train. He will be prosecuted.

Brunswick's City Fathers.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., December 5.—[Special.]—A large and enthusiastic citizens' meeting was held here at L'Arioso hall to nominate a ticket for mayor and four aldermen. The following are those who were selected and unanimously indorsed by the meeting and will likely be elected on next Saturday without opposition: For mayor, D. T. Dunn; aldermen, John R. Cook, William Crovett, W. E. Burbage, and W. L. Fulton.

The South Georgia Conference.

CUTHBERT, Ga., December 5.—[Special.]—The South Georgia conference convenes with the church in this city on Wednesday. Between two and three hundred members of the Methodist denomination will be the guest of their brethren here during the week.

Dancing in Dahlonega.

DAHLONEGA, Ga., December 5.—[Special.]—The first dance of the season was given at the "Burnside" Friday night. Dancing continued till 12 o'clock when the party repaired to the diningroom and refreshments were served. It was quite an elegant affair.

Makes His Home in Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Ga., December 5.—[Special.]—Dr. Thomas S. Mitchell, of Hamilton, moved to this city yesterday with his family, and will practice medicine here.

Riding on a Legislator's Pass.

From the Brunswick, Ga., Appeal.

Ryal J. Phillips is a lawyer, well known in this section of the country, who has indictments against him in Appling and other counties for forging land titles, but has never been brought to trial. Last Wednesday morning he was a passenger on the south bound fast mail, which ordinarily does not stop at Baxley. On that particular morning, however, it was necessary to stop to side track a disabled sleeper, and Phillips was recognized and arrested. When arrested he was riding on a pass bearing the name of a Georgia legislator. Phillips says that he was not attempting to escape arrest, but was on his way to Jesup to get some money and mail he had ordered sent there, intending to return to Baxley to stand his trial.

Where Do They Get Them.

From the Douglasville, Ga., Star.

Douglas is a prohibition county and Douglasville a prohibition town. Now is anybody violating these sections, or any part thereof. If they are put a stop to it. If they are not, all right. We frequently see drunk men on our streets. They come here sober, where do they get their stimulants? They are not sick enough to get alcohol. We hope the authorities will look into this matter at once, and punish the violators, if there be any, to the full extent of the law. If we have got to be deviled with drunk men let us have the revenue, and put our streets in a better condition. What are you prohibitionists doing? Give us prohibition in its true sense or give us regular bar rooms.

A Bridegroom's Dilemma.

From the Perry, Ga., Journal.

Mr. W. Brunson, Jr., informs us that the license authorizing his marriage has been misplaced, and a duplicate cannot be readily obtained. Therefore the ceremony has been unavoidably postponed.

GEORGIA NEWS BRIEFED

And Run Into Short and Newsy Paragraphs.

The town council of Blakely has fixed the liquor license for 1887 at $500.

The Brunswick Advertiser and Appeal will come out as a daily after the first of January.

Mr. W. T. Melton, of Marion county, in digging a well, found a piece of wood at a depth of forty feet.

Mr. N. N. Edge, editor of the Hampton Enterprise, says: "I dislike to see editors asking for money through their paper, but I am owing office rent and for paper, and I must have some money or suspend. I want but a small amount, and must have that little, else be pushed. Please don't compel me to push. I regret to humiliate myself in writing this unpleasant local. If any of you knew how I dislike to be dunned you would come next week and see me."

The Codyville colored Baptist church in Warren county, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. The building is supposed to have been set on fire, and suspicion rested on Ben Pinson, against whom a warrant was issued. He was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Norris, and gave bond for appearance before the superior court. Pinson was until recently a deacon of the church burned, but a few days before the burning was tried for some offense and excommunicated. It is said that he threatened during the progress of his trial to have the church burned if he was turned out.

Hartwell Sun: D. B. Alford, of Oak Bower brought a very curious bird to town on Wednesday. He disabled one of its wings by a shot without hurting it much. It measured six feet from tip to tip of wings, has a head as large as the largest house cat, and a thick coat of white feathers with small dark spots. It is not at all vicious but will allow a person to stroke its head, and appears to enjoy it. Has large yellow eyes, and an appetite for small birds. Its legs and feet are thickly coated with feathers. Altogether it is the prettiest bird we have seen. Now let some naturalist up and tell us what it is. Some think it is a snow owl. It is a stranger in this region.

Andy Mantz became somewhat obstreperous at a dance on the outskirts of Hartwell, Saturday night, and had an open knife in his pocket. Marshal Johnson put him in the calaboose to tone down his inflamed system. About 12 o'clock the marshal went to the calaboose to liberate Andy, but he was asleep and refused to be awakened. The marshal left him and went to bed. Several hours afterward he was awakened by Andy's cries, and going to the calaboose discovered that Andy had by accident or design set fire to the blankets, and hence his cries. The blankets were ruined and two or three holes burned in the floor of the calaboose. Had his cries not been heard he would have been cremated.

An amusing incident of the late term of Pulaski court was the case of John Stripling, a white man under indictment for shooting a colored man. After the evidence was heard and the speeches made, the jury retired. Stripling, who was under bond, was afraid that he would be convicted, and he went out in town, jumped on his horse, and fled. The jury soon returned with a verdict, but it could not be read because the defendant, or prisoner, was absent. The judge held the jury together for several hours, when it at last became known that Stripling was gone. Then the verdict was read, and it said he was not guilty. The next day the sheriff received a message from Stripling, saying that if he was acquitted it was all right, and if he was convicted it made no difference, as he had the start.

The Smithville Enterprise says: Last Tuesday a man came to town and went to the mayor and asked permission to give a little street performance, and the mayor not suspecting anything wrong, told him to go ahead, whereupon he exhibited a gambling trick something like the three card monte trick. He let one man win thirty dollars, and succeeded in trapping a good many, and winning from five to ten dollars from them; but the largest amount he won here was one hundred dollars, which he won from a young man named Hancock, from Colquitt county, who was on his way to Macon to attend commercial college. After losing this money he returned home, not having sufficient money to pay his expenses at college. If he will learn the lesson from this that he should learn, that one hundred dollars may prove a better investment than it would have been if spent in procuring a commercial education. The gambling man continued his operations until Mr. J. F. Johnson, who is always watchful of the interest of the town and community, told him that it had been stopped. It is thought that he left here about two hundred and fifty dollars ahead.

THE SPURT OF WATER

Which Astonished Some Early Citizens of Rockdale.

From the Conyers, Ga., Weekly.

There is an artesian well—a genuine artesian well in this county. Not one eight inches in diameter bored with a heavy drill lifted high among the timbers of a massive derrick by a huge engine, but an artesian well four feet in diameter, dug with a pick and spade and blasted with powder. This is one among the curiosities of Rockdale. The well to which we refer is on Dr. J. F. Albert's place in Lorraine district. It is twenty-two feet deep, and was dug almost entirely through solid rock. This well was dug in 1852, and is perhaps the oldest artesian well in the state. This is how it became an artesian well: One day while the diggers were working away, almost despairing of ever reaching water, they were drilling a hole in the rock preparatory to making a blast, when the drill was hit a heavy blow and sent entirely through the rock, leaving a small hole one or two inches in diameter. From this opening the water spouted so rapidly and with such force that the workmen were compelled to leave their tools and climb for dear life from the well. Higher and higher the water rose till it reached the top and ran over, producing a stream of considerable size. From this well a never-varying stream has been running since 1852. To many this story of Rockdale's artesian well may seem incredible, but it is nevertheless true, and is substantiated by some of the oldest and best citizens of the county and by the well itself.

Neat and Sparkling.

From the Marshallville, Ga., Times.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION has donned a new dress and now looks neat and sparkling. It is interesting to note the progress and attainments of this leading southern journal. Its last weekly edition exceeded 80,000 copies, consuming over seven tons of paper, worth in the neighborhood of one thousand dollars—all for a single issue. It expends a good fortune annually in making it the very best weekly paper published in the south. Its daily is indispensable in all business, political and intellectual circles, and cannot be downed by criticisms of lesser lights. Long may THE CONSTITUTION continue to flourish and meet the wants of the whole people.

Postell's Pretty Flower Yard.

From the Brunswick, Ga., Herald.

Captain James Postell, of St. Simon island, has in his garden and hot houses, now in full operation at his home, fifty varieties chrysanthemums of all colors, embracing the Chinese and Japanese, large flowers, pompons and others. In his green houses he has over 3,000 calenses, arbutilons, hybisens, geraniums, suitable for out-door summer culture, besides many thousand bulbs of fine size and choice heading varieties. He has also an extensive assortment of many colored hyacinths in pots and glasses; also, at least 500 different roses, some of them most beautiful and never before seen in the south. Captain Postell is a great lover of flowers, having given them much study and attention for the past quarter of a century.

A Sharp Lookout Necessary.

From the Albany, Ga., News.

The papers are filled with accounts of burglaries, and incendiary fires are not infrequent.

Criminals are bold and pestiferous, and extra vigilance is required on the part of the police and private citizens generally.

Work is hard to obtain, at this season, and persons with felonious intent fire buildings with the hope of increasing the chances for theft. Our police should be active and keep a sharp outlook over that part of the city in their beats.

THE TWO SAMS.

TO SPEAK IN ATLANTA ON TUESDAY NIGHT

On the Condition of the City Before and After Prohibition Sam Jones in Augusta Last Night—Eight Deacons Ordained as Ministers—The Trains Delayed—Other Notes.

AUGUSTA, Ga., December 5.—[Special.]—This afternoon, Rev. Sam Jones delivered a lecture in the First Baptist church, to an audience of about 1,500 people, who were most highly amused at his originality, and were exceedingly entertained by his plain, common sense talk. He left a very favorable impression on the entire audience. His talk was about in his usual strain, the principal point dwelt upon being submission to Christ.

A meeting of the Woman's Missionary society was held in St. John's church this afternoon, at which short addresses were made by Bishop McTyiere and Rev. Sam Small. Tomorrow night Mr. Small will deliver a lecture in St. John's church, on the subject from "Barroom to Pulpit," or in other words, giving an account of his life, before and since conversion.

On Tuesday Messrs. Small and Jones will leave for Atlanta, where on that night they will hold a meeting, at which they will discuss Atlanta before and since prohibition went into effect.

Dr. A. G. Haygood delivered a magnificent sermon at St. John's church tonight, to a large audience. After the sermons eight elders were ordained as ministers by Bishop McTyiere.

The afternoon Georgia train was delayed four hours on account of the freight train running off at Social Circle, which blocked the track.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

News Collected from all Parts of Dixie.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Fayetteville is to have a $75,000 hotel.

Pittsboro' is preparing to celebrate the completion of its railway.

A large number of hands are at work on the Durham, Blue Wing and Clarkesville railroad.

The corps of engineers on the Chester, Abbeville and Atlanta railroad are now in Union county, about four miles west of Monroe, engaged in locating the bed of the road.

Track laying on the Charleston, Cincinnati and Chicago railroad was resumed on November 19th. Some twenty carloads of iron are now at Shelby waiting for the track layers.

The Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley railway company have received two new locomotives. They are mammoth ten-wheel engines with cylinders 19x24, and weigh forty-eight tons each.

The surveying corps engaged at work under the direction of the commissioners appointed by the states of Virginia and North Carolina to survey and re-establish the boundary line between the two states, are now at work in the Dismal Swamp section. The engineers are following very near the track of Colonel Byrd Willis and his surveyors through the forests of the great Dismal in the early days of the colonies.

A new enterprise in North Carolina is a broom factory established at Asheville by J. Straith & Co. These gentlemen distributed a great many seeds of the broom corn in that vicinity, with instructions how to cultivate and cure the same, with a view to making a market for the product. They state that on ordinary land, farmers in that vicinity have realized from $30 to $80 per acre.

FLORIDA.

The public school at Orlando numbers 275 pupils.

The ice factory at Eustis is sinking an artesian well to secure a water supply.

It is reported in Key West that Mr. H. B. Plant contemplates the erection of a fine hotel in Havana.

A piece of property near Tampa, known as Scripture's Grove, consisting of thirteen acres, sold recently for $35,000.

The Panasoffke orange company has three hundred acres in groves, one hundred and fifty of which is natural grove.

A northern firm is about to establish a packing house in Quincy to take care of the tobacco crop of that county, to cure and market it.

A number of eastern taxidermists are encamped among the Ten Thousand islands, near Ponce de Peon bay, Fla., slaying the now nesting feathery tribe by the wholesale.

Two cables have been laid across the river at Fort Myers by the International Ocean Telegraph company. The old line across the country will be taken down as soon as soon as the line is completed to Cleveland.

The steamer Rockledge now makes through trips on Indian river to Melbourne on Mondays and Thursdays, returning to Titusville on Tuesdays and Fridays. On Wednesdays and Saturdays she makes a round trip to Rockledge and return.

Last week a force of hands belonging to the F. R. and N. company tore up the newly laid track of the S. and L. E. railroad at Tavares. There seems to be trouble about the right of way, both companies claiming the same ground, and it is said that the F. R. and N. depot is directly on the right of way granted to the S. and L. E. company to the shores of Lake Eustis.

ALABAMA.

Tuskegee has only one bar-room.

The colored normal school at Tuskegee has 320 students.

The Alabama Conference Female college at Tuskegee has nearly 200 pupils.

Mr. B. F. Seay's ginhouse at Midway, burned Wednesday night, with two bales of cotton.

The $60,000 of new Birmingham bonds were sold Tuesday morning for $1.05. The bonds bring 8 per cent interest.

The North Alabama conference of the Methodist Episcopal church south met in Florence Thursday at 9 a. m., Bishop E. R. Hendrix presiding.

President Duncan states that the general offices of the Mobile and Ohio road will not be removed from Mobile to St. Louis, but only such divisions will be moved as are essential to the operations of the recently acquired Cairo division of the road.

The annual election of the Mobile and Ohio directory took place in Mobile Wednesday, and resulted as follows: Wm. H. Hayes, A. Iselin, Jr., August Belmont, James H. Fay, Henry Hall, J. P. McMahon, Sidney Shepard, A. H. Stevens, Peter Hamilton, E. L. Russell, D. P. Bestor, William Butler Duncan, T. M. R. Talcott.

A Wilkes County Carriage Robe.

From the Washington, Ga., Gazette.

One of the handsomest carriage robes we have ever seen is one that Mrs. E. Y. Hill has. This lady made the robe of fox and wildcat skins, most of the animals having been caught in Wilkes county by her husband, Mr. E. Y. Hill. The fox skins form the exterior and the cat skins the lining of the robe, and this elegant piece of handiwork is as soft as down. Besides its beauty and utility, it illustrates what elegance may be attained from our own natural resources by putting forth a little effort. The elegant and costly buffalo robes are not more beautiful or useful than this robe, which was made entirely in Wilkes county.

STATE SOCIETY.

Cuthbert.

Miss Ella Lou Chastain was married on the 30th of November to Dr. F. L. Wisdom, of Buena Vista, Ga., in the presence of many friends, the ceremony being performed by Rev. F. A. Branch at the Baptist church. The attendants were Mr. R. E. Toombs, with Miss Maude Branch, Mr. A. C. Moye, with Miss Willie Kiddoo Thornwell, W. C. Gamble, with Miss Mary S. Baldwin, of Dawson; Hamp Wisdom, of Beuna Vista, with Miss Annie Pettex, Colonel J. H. Lumpkin, of Buena Vista, with Miss Cliff Chastain, E. J. Harden, with Miss Annie McDonald, John D. Gunn, with Miss Anna P. Frizzelle, John H. Sealy, with Miss Nellie Martin. W. T. Douglass and Key Simpson acted in the capacity of ushers.

The happy couple left the same day for their home in Buena Vista, attended by the best wishes of the citizens of Cuthbert.

Miss Mamie Fowler, of Warrenton, is the guest of Miss Nellie Martin.

Miss Mary Speight Baldwin, of Dawson, is in the city for a few days.

Dr. J. J. Wortham, one of Cuthbert's popular society young gentlemen, will leave this week to locate at Americus, Ga. He bears with him the kindest wishes of all for his future success.

Cuthbert literary society held a very interesting meeting on Friday night at the residence of Rev. F. A. Branch. Rev. B. D. Greer was appointed to write an essay for the next regular meeting upon the life and works of Longfellow. A sketch of much interest is looked for.

Cuthbert society has been drawn upon heavily this winter, many of the young people removing to other cities. Still others are expected to leave soon.

Misses Willie and May Lee Kiddas are off for an extended trip to relatives in Mississippi and Louisiana.

Fairburn.

Captain W. R. Elder, of Atlanta, returned home Wednesday after spending several days with friends here.

Miss C. A. Freeman, of Griffin, is visiting here, the guest of Mrs. W. C. Malone.

Mrs. V. A. Reynolds left Wednesday for Atlanta, where she will spend some time.

Mrs. C. T. Lyles and Miss Janie Mobley returned Wednesday from a visit to relatives in South Carolina.

Mr. J. R. Brantley, of Douglasville, has moved his business to this place.

Mr. W. C. Parker is attending the North Georgia conference at Augusta.

Dr. H. L. Johnston, of Palmetto, spent last Sabbath here.

Mr. Charlie Crane, of Newnan, spent Saturday and Sunday in Fairburn.

Miss Kate Danforth, of LaFayette, Ala., is visiting here, the guest of Miss Alzie Wooddall.

A pleasant sociable at the residence of Mrs. W. C. Malone, Friday night, was highly enjoyed by the young people.

On Monday evening Mrs. V. A. Reynolds entertained a number of young people at her residence, Campbellton street. All report it as the occasion of much enjoyment.

Gainesville.

The young gentlemen of the city gave a ball in the diningroom of the Arlington hotel last Wednesday evening, which was attended by the following gallant beaux and fair maidens: Mr. Sam Denkins, Miss Zoa Blackshear, Mr. William A. Turner, Miss Lucy Blackshear, Mr. J. M. Bell, Miss Gussie Potter, Mr. J. T. Smith, Miss Sallie Kimbrough, Mr. W. A. Rigsby, Miss Geniery Dandler, Mr. Sam Wilkinson, Miss Katie Jackson, Mr. J. R. Newman, Miss Fannie Jackson, Mr. T. J. Jackson, Miss Claudine Daniel, Mr. J. M. Hynds, Miss Mattie Banks.

The young people enjoyed themselves very much, and tripped the light fantastic toe way into the wee sma' hours. The music was furnished by a parapatetic Italian band, and was excellent. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor showed every attention to those present, and the evening was one of rare enjoyment.

Don't hawk, hawk, blow, spit, and disgust everybody with your offensive breath, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and end it.

JAMES PYLE'S PEARLINE

THE BEST COMPOUND EVER INVENTED FOR WASHING AND CLEANING IN HARD OR SOFT, HOT OR COLD WATER Without Harm to FABRIC or HANDS. SAVES TIME, LABOR and SOAP amazingly, and is of great value to housekeepers. Sold by all Grocers, but see that VILE COUNTERFEITS are not urged upon you. PEARLINE is the ONLY SAFE ARTICLE, and ALWAYS bears the name of JAMES PYLE, New York.

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SPECIALIST FOR THIRTEEN YEARS PAST. Have treated Dropsy and its complications with the most wonderful success; use vegetable remedies, entirely harmless. Remove all symptoms of dropsy in eight to twenty days. Cure patients pronounced hopeless by the best of physicians. From the first dose the symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed. Some may cry humbug without knowing anything about it. Remember, it does not cost you anything to realize the merits of our treatment for yourself. In ten days the difficulty of breathing is relieved, the pulse regular, the urinary organs made to discharge their full duty, sleep is restored, the swelling all or nearly gone, the strength increased, and appetite made good. We are constantly curing cases of long standing—cases that have been tapped a number of times and the patient declared unable to live a week. Give full history of case. Name sex, how long afflicted, how badly swollen and where are bowels costive, have legs bursted and dripped water. Send for pamphlet free, containing testimonials, questions, etc. Ten days' treatment furnished free by mail. Epilepsy (Fits) positively cured. If you order trial send 10 cents in stamps to pay postage. H. H. GREEN & SONS, M. Ds. 55 Jones Avenue, Atlanta, Ga. Mention this paper nov16,23,dec7,14w

Day and Night

During an acute attack of Bronchitis, a ceaseless tickling in the throat, and an exhausting, dry, hacking cough, afflict the sufferer. Sleep is banished, and great prostration follows. This disease is also attended with Hoarseness, and sometimes Loss of Voice. It is liable to become chronic, involve the lungs, and terminate fatally. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral affords speedy relief and cure in cases of Bronchitis. It controls the disposition to cough, and induces refreshing sleep.

I have been a practicing physician for twenty-four years, and, for the past twelve, have suffered from annual attacks of Bronchitis. After exhausting all the usual remedies

Without Relief,

I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It helped me immediately, and effected a speedy cure.—G. Stoveall, M.D., Carrollton, Miss.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is decidedly the best remedy, within my knowledge, for chronic Bronchitis, and all lung diseases.—M. A. Rust, M. D., South Paris, Me.

I was attacked, last winter, with a severe Cold, which, from exposure, grew worse and finally settled on my Lungs. By night sweats I was reduced almost to a skeleton. My Cough was incessant, and I frequently spit blood. My physician told me to give up business, or I would not live a month. After taking various remedies without relief, I was finally

Cured By Using

two bottles of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I am now in perfect health, and able to resume business, after having been pronounced incurable with Consumption.—S. P. Henderson, Saulsburgh, Penn.

For years I was in a decline. I had weak lungs, and suffered from Bronchitis and Catarrh. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral restored me to health, and I have been for a long time comparatively vigorous. In case of a sudden cold I always resort to the Pectoral, and find speedy relief.—Edward E. Curtis, Rutland, Vt.

Two years ago I suffered from a severe Bronchitis. The physician attending me became fearful that the disease would terminate in Pneumonia. After trying various medicines, without benefit, he finally prescribed Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which relieved me at once. I continued to take this medicine a short time, and was cured.—Ernest Colton, Logansport, Ind.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1, six bottles, $5.

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Chronic Catarrh

Cannot be cured by local applications. It is constitutional disease and requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, working through the blood, eradicates the impurity which causes and promotes the disease, and soon effects a permanent cure. At the same time Hood's Sarsaparilla builds up the whole system, and makes you feel renewed in strength and health. Be sure to get Hood's.

"I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla for catarrh with very satisfactory results. I received more permanent benefit from it than from any other remedy." M. E. READ, Wauseon, Ohio.

Dangerous Tendencies

Characterize catarrh. The foul matter dropping into the bronchial tubes or lungs, may bring on bronchitis or consumption, which reaps an immense harvest of deaths annually. Hence the necessity of giving catarrh immediate attention. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla before it is too late.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me of catarrh, soreness of the bronchial tubes and terrible headache." R. GIBBONS, Hamilton, Ohio.

...suffered severely from chronic catarrh, arising from impure blood. It became very bad, causing soreness of the bronchial tubes and a troublesome cough, which gave great anxiety to my friends and myself as two brothers died from bronchial consumption. I tried many medicines, but received no benefit. I was at last induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I am not the same person in health or feelings. My catarrh is cured, my throat is entirely well, and a dyspepsia trouble with sick headache, have all disappeared." E. LINCOLN, 35 Chambers St., Boston.

Try the peculiar medicine.

Stuffed up Feeling

"For several years I have been troubled with that terrible disagreeable disease, catarrh. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla with the very best results. It cured me of that continued dropping in my throat and stuffed up feeling. It has also helped my mother, who has taken it for run down state of health and kidney trouble. I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all as a good medicine." MRS. S. HEATH, Putnam, Conn.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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100 Doses One Dollar.

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And other brands that we may manufacture. Send your orders direct to them.
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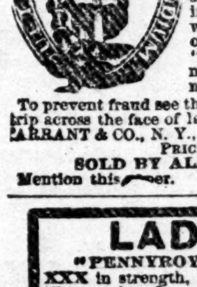
TARRANT'S EXTRACT —OF— CUBEBS and COPAIBA



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To prevent fraud see that each package has a red strip across the face of label, with the signature of TARRANT & CO., N. Y., upon it. PRICE $1.00. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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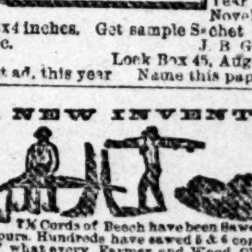

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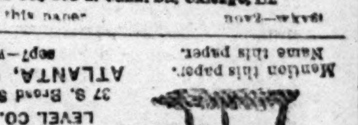

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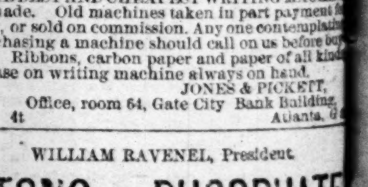

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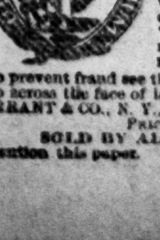

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TALMAGE'S SERMON.

PREACHED YESTERDAY IN CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage Preaches on the Subject: "Off the Track. How to Get on Again"—In Which He Shows it is Easier to do Wrong Than it is to do Right, Etc., Etc.

CLEVELAND, O., December 5.—[Special.]—The Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, D. D., preached here today. Following is his sermon: Subject: "Off Track—How to get on again."

Text: Proverbs xxiii, 35: "When shall I awake? I will seek it yet again."

With an insight into human nature such as no other man ever reached, Solomon, in my text, sketches the mental operations of one who, having stepped aside from the path of rectitude, desires to return. With a wish for something better he said: "When shall I awake? When shall I come out of this horrid nightmare of iniquity?" But seized upon by uneradicated habit and forced down hill by his passions he cries out: "I will seek it yet again. I will try it once more."

Our libraries are adorned with an elegant literature addressed to young men, pointing out to them all the dangers and perils of life—complete maps of the voyage, showing all the rocks, the quicksands, the shoals. But suppose a man has already made shipwreck, suppose he is already off the track; suppose he has already gone astray, how is he to get back? That is a field comparatively untouched. I propose to address myself this morning to such. There are those in this audience who, with every passion of their agonized soul, are ready to hear such a discussion. They compare themselves with what they were ten years ago, and cry out from the bondage in which they are incarcerated. Now, if there be any in this house, come with an earnest purpose, yet feeling they are beyond the pale of Christian sympathy, and that the sermon can hardly be expected to address them, then, at this moment, I give them my right hand, and call them brother. Look up. There is glorious and triumphant hope for you yet. I sound the trumpet of gospel deliverance. The church is ready to spread a banquet at your return, and the hierarchs of heaven to fall into line of bannered procession at the news of your emancipation. So far as God may help me, I propose to show what are the obstacles of your return, and then how you are to surmount those obstacles.

The first difficulty in the way of your return is the force of moral gravitation. Just as there is a natural law which brings down to the earth anything you throw into the air, so there is a corresponding moral gravitation. In other words, it is easier to go down than it is to go up; it is easier to do wrong than it is to do right. Call to mind the comrades of your boyhood days—some of them good, some of them bad—which most affected you? Call to mind the anecdotes that you have heard in the last five or ten years—some of them are pure and some of them impure. Which the more easily sticks to your memory? During the years of your life you have formed certain courses of conduct—some of them good, some of them bad. To which style of habit did you the more easily yield? Ah! my friends, we have to take but a moment of self-inspection to find out that there is in all our souls a force of moral gravitation. But that gravitation may be resisted. Just as you may pick up from the earth something and hold it in your hand toward heaven, just so, by the power of God's grace, a soul fallen may be lifted toward peace, toward pardon, toward heaven. Force of moral gravitation in every one of us, but power in God's grace to overcome that force of moral gravitation.

The next thing in the way of your return is the power of evil habit. I know there are those who say it is very easy for them to give up evil habits. I do not believe them. Here is a man given to intoxication. He knows it is disgracing his family, destroying his property, ruining him, body, mind and soul. If that man, being an intelligent man, and loving his family, could easily give up that habit, would he not do so? The fact that he does not give it up proves it is hard to give it up. It is a very easy thing to sail down stream, the tide carrying you with great force; but suppose you turn the boat up stream, is it so easy then to row it? As long as we yield to the evil inclinations in our hearts, and our bad habits, we are sailing down stream, but the moment we try to turn, we put our boat in the rapids just above Niagara, and try to row up stream.

Take a man given to the habit of using tobacco, as most of you do, and let him resolve to stop, and he finds it very difficult. Twenty-one years ago I quit the habit, and I would as soon dare to put my right hand in the fire as once to indulge in it. Why? Because it was such a terrific struggle to get over it. Now let a man be advised by his physician to give up the use of tobacco. He goes around not knowing what to do with himself. He cannot add up a line of figures. He cannot sleep nights. It seems as if the world had turned upside down. He feels his business is going to ruin. Where he was kind and obliging he is scolding and fretful. The composure that characterized him has given way to a fretful restlessness, and he has become a complete fidget. What power is it that has rolled a wave of woe over the earth and shaken a portent in the heavens? He has tried to stop smoking! After a while he says: "I am going to do as I please. The doctor doesn't understand my case. I'm going back to my old habit." And he returns. Everything assumes its usual composure. His business seems to brighten. The world becomes an attractive place to live in. His children, seeing the difference, hail the return of their father's genial disposition. What wave of color has dashed blue into the sky, and greenness into the mountain foliage, and the glow of sapphire into the sunset? What enchantment has lifted a world of beauty and joy on his soul? He has gone back to smoking.

Oh! the fact is, as we all know in our own experience, that habit is a taskmaster; as long as we obey it, it does not chastise us; but let us resist and we find we are to be lashed with scorpion whips and bound with ship cable, and thrown into the track of bone-breaking juggernauts. During the war of 1812 there was a ship set on fire just above Niagara falls, and then cut loose from its moorings. It came on down through the night and tossed over the falls. It was said to have been a scene brilliant beyond all description. Well, there are thousands of men on fire of evil habit, coming down through the rapids and through the awful night of temptation toward the eternal plunge.

Oh! how hard it is to arrest them. God can arrest them. Suppose a man after five, ten, or twenty years of evil doing, resolves to do right? Why, all the forces of darkness are allied against him. He cannot sleep nights. He gets down on his knees in the midnight and cries: "God help me!" He bites his lip. He grinds his teeth. He clenches his fist in a determination to keep his purpose. He dare not look at the bottles in the window of a store. It was one long, bitter, exhausting hand-to-hand fight with enflamed, tantalizing and merciless habit. When he thinks he is entirely free the old inclinations pounce upon him like a pack of hounds with their muzzles tearing away at the flanks of one reindeer. In Paris there is a sculptured representation of Bacchus, the god of revelry. He is riding on a panther at full leap. Oh! how suggestive! Let every one who is speeding in bad ways understand he is not riding a tame and well-broken steed, but he is riding a monster, wild and bloodthirsty, going at a death leap. How many there are who resolve on a better life and say: "When shall I awake?" but, seized on by their old habits, cry: "I will try it once more. I will seek it yet again!" Years ago there were some Princeton students who were skating, and the ice was very thin, and some one warned the company back from the air-hole, and warned them entirely to leave the place. But one young man with bravado, after all the rest had stopped, cried out: "One round more!" He swept around and went down, and they brought out a corpse. My friends, there are thousands and tens of thousands of men who lose their souls in that way. It is the one round more.

I have also to say that if a man wants to return from evil practices society repulses him. Desiring to reform, he says: "Now, I will fling off my old associates, and I will find C...

Catarrh

suffered severe y from chronic catarrh, a... from impure blood. It became very bad, ... soreness of the bronchial tubes and a trouble... ome cough, which gave great anxiety to... friends and myself as two brothers died from ... bial consumption. I tried many medicines, ... received no benefit. I was at last induced to ... Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I am not the same ... n health or feelings. My catarrh is cured, ... throat is entirely well, and a dyspepsia trouble ... with sick headache, have all disappeared." ... LINCOLN, 85 Chambers St, Boston.

Try the peculiar medicine.

Stuffed up Feeling

For several years I have been troubled w... that terrible disagreeable disease, catarrh. I too... Hood's Sarsaparilla with the very best results, ... cured me of that continued dropping in my throat... and stuffed up feeling. It has also helped ... mother, who has taken it for run down state ... health and kidney trouble. I recommend Hood's ... Sarsaparilla to all as a good medicine." MRS. ... HEATH, Putnam, Conn.

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...icnce. One box will do more to purify the blood and cure chronic ill health than $5 worth of any other remedy yet discovered. If people could be made to realise ... 100 miles to get a box if they could not be had ... illustrated pamphlet free, postpaid. Send for it ... & CO., 22 Custom House Street, BOSTON, MASS.

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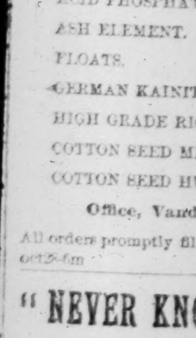

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TALMAGE'S SERMON.

PREACHED YESTERDAY IN CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage Preaches on the Subject: "Off the Track How to Get on Again"—In Which He Shows it is Easier to do Wrong Than it is to do Right. Etc., Etc.

CLEVELAND, O., December 5.—[Special.]—The Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, D. D., preached here today. Following is his sermon: Subject: "Off Track—How to get on again."

Text: Proverbs xxiii, 35: "When shall I awake? I will seek it yet again."

With an insight into human nature such as no other man ever reached, Solomon, in my text, sketches the mental operations of one who, having stepped aside from the path of rectitude, desires to return. With a wish for something better he said: "When shall I awake? When shall I come out of this horrid nightmare of iniquity?" But seized upon by uneradicated habit and forced down hill by his passions he cries out: "I will seek it yet again. I will try it once more."

Our libraries are adorned with an elegant literature addressed to young men, pointing out to them all the dangers and perils of life—complete maps of the voyage, showing all the rocks, the quicksands, the shoals. But suppose a man has already made shipwreck, suppose he is already off the track; suppose he has already gone astray, how is he to get back? That is a field comparatively untouched. I propose to address myself this morning to such. There are those in this audience who, with every passion of their agonized soul, are ready to hear such a discussion. They compare themselves with what they were ten years ago, and cry out from the bondage in which they are incarcerated. Now, if there be any in this house, come with an earnest purpose, yet feeling they are beyond the pale of Christian sympathy, and that the sermon can hardly be expected to address them, then, at this moment, I give them my right hand, and call them brother. Look up. There is glorious and triumphant hope for you yet. I sound the trumpet of gospel deliverance. The church is ready to spread a banquet at your return, and the hierarchs of heaven to fall into line of bannered procession at the news of your emancipation. So far as God may help me, I propose to show what are the obstacles of your return, and then how you are to surmount those obstacles.

The first difficulty in the way of your return is the force of moral gravitation. Just as there is a natural law which brings down to the earth anything you throw into the air, so there is a corresponding moral gravitation. In other words, it is easier to go down than it is to go up; it is easier to do wrong than it is to do right. Call to mind the comrades of your boyhood days—some of them good, some of them bad—which most affected you? Call to mind the anecdotes that you have heard in the last five or ten years—some of them are pure and some of them impure. Which the more easily sticks to your memory? During the years of your life you have formed certain courses of conduct—some of them good, some of them bad. To which style of habit did you the more easily yield? Ah! my friends, we have to take but a moment of self-inspection to find out that there is in all our souls a force of moral gravitation. But that gravitation may be resisted. Just as you may pick up from the earth something and hold it in your hand toward heaven, just so, by the power of God's grace, a soul fallen may be lifted toward peace, toward pardon, toward heaven. Force of moral gravitation in every one of us, but power in God's grace to overcome that force of moral gravitation.

The next thing in the way of your return is the power of evil habit. I know there are those who say it is very easy for them to give up evil habits. I do not believe them. Here is a man given to intoxication. He knows it is disgracing his family, destroying his property, ruining him, body, mind and soul. If that man, being an intelligent man, and loving his family, could easily give up that habit, would he not do so? The fact that he does not give it up proves it is hard to give it up. It is a very easy thing to sail down stream, the tide carrying you with great force; but suppose you turn the boat up stream, is it so easy then to row it? As long as we yield to the evil inclinations in our hearts, and our bad habits, we are sailing down stream, but the moment we try to turn, we put our boat in the rapids just above Niagara, and try to row up stream.

Take a man given to the habit of using tobacco, as most of you do, and let him resolve to stop, and he finds it very difficult. Twenty-one years ago I quit the habit, and I would as soon dare to put my right hand in the fire as once to indulge in it. Why? Because it was such a terrific struggle to get over it. Now, let a man be advised by his physician to give up the use of tobacco. He goes around not knowing what to do with himself. He cannot add up a line of figures. He cannot sleep nights. It seems as if the world had turned upside down. He feels his business is going to ruin. Where he was kind and obliging he is scolding and fretful. The composure that characterized him has given way to a fretful restlessness, and he has become a complete fidget. What power is it that has rolled a wave of woe over the earth and shaken a portent in the heavens? He has tried to stop smoking! After a while he says: "I am going to do as I please. The doctor doesn't understand my case. I'm going back to my old habit." And he returns. Everything assumes its usual composure. His business seems to brighten. The world becomes an attractive place to live in. His children, seeing the difference, hail the return of their father's genial disposition. What wave of color has dashed blue into the sky, and greenness into the mountain foliage, and the glow of sapphire into the sunset? What enchantment has lifted a world of beauty and joy on his soul? He has gone back to smoking.

Oh! the fact is, as we all know in our own experience, that habit is a taskmaster; as long as we obey it, it does not chastise us; but let us resist and we find we are to be lashed with scorpion whips and bound with ship cable, and thrown into the track of bone-breaking juggernauts. During the war of 1812 there was a ship set on fire just above Niagara falls, and then, cut loose from its moorings, it came on down through the night and tossed over the fall. It was said to have been a scene brilliant beyond all description. Well, there are thousands of men on fire of evil habit, coming down through the rapids and through the awful night of temptation toward the eternal plunge.

Oh! how hard it is to arrest them. God only can arrest them. Suppose a man after five, or ten, or twenty years of evil doing, resolves to do right? Why, all the forces of darkness are allied against him. He cannot sleep nights. He gets down on his knees in the midnight and cries: "God help me!" He bites his lip. He grinds his teeth. He clenches his fist in a determination to keep his purpose. He dare not look at the bottles in the window of a wine store. It was one long, bitter, exhaustive, hand-to-hand fight with enflamed, tantalizing and merciless habit. When he thinks he is entirely free the old inclinations pounce upon him like a pack of hounds with their muzzles tearing away at the flanks of one poor reindeer. In Paris there is a sculptured representation of Bacchus, the god of revelry. He is riding on a panther at full leap. Oh, how suggestive! Let every one who is speeding on bad ways understand he is not riding a docile and well-broken steed, but he is riding a monster, wild and bloodthirsty, going at a death leap. How many there are who resolve on a better life and say: "When shall I awake?" but, seized on by their old habits, cry: "I will try it once more. I will seek it yet again!" Years ago there were some Princeton students who were skating, and the ice was very thin, and some one warned the company back from the air-hole, and finally warned them entirely to leave the place. But one young man with bravado, after all the rest had stopped, cried out: "One round more!" He swept around and went down, and was brought out a corpse. My friends, there are thousands and tens of thousands of men losing their souls in that way. It is the one round more.

I have also to say that if a man wants to return from evil practices society repulses him. Desiring to reform, he says: "Now, I will shake off my old associates, and I will find Christian companionship." And he appears at the church door one Sabbath day, and the usher greets him with a look, as much as to say: "Why, you here? You are the last man I ever expected to see at church! Come, take this seat right down by the door!" instead of saying: "Good morning; I am glad you are here. Come; I will give you a first-rate seat, right up by the pulpit." Well, the prodigal, not yet discouraged, enters a prayer meeting, and some Christian man, with more zeal than common sense, says: "Glad to see you. The dying thief was saved, and I suppose there is mercy for you!" The young man, disgusted, chilled, throws himself back on his dignity, resolved he never will enter the house of God again. Perhaps not quite fully discouraged about reformation, he sides up by some highly respectable man he used to know, going down the street, and immediately the respectable man has an errand down some other street! Well, the prodigal wishing to return, takes some member of a Christian association by the hand, or tries to. The Christian young man looks at him, looks at the faded apparel and the marks of dissipation, and instead of giving him a warm grip of the hand, offers him the tip end of the long fingers of the left hand, which is equal to striking a man in the face.

Oh, how few Christian people understand how much force and gospel there is in a good, honest handshaking! Sometimes, when you have felt the need of encouragement, and some Christian man has taken you heartily by the hand, have you not felt that thrilling through every fiber of your body, mind and soul, an encouragement that was just what you needed? You do not know anything at all about this unless you know when a man tries to return from evil courses of conduct he runs against repulsions innumerable. We say of some man, he lives a block or two from the church or half a mile from the church. There are people in our crowded cities who live a thousand miles from church. Vast deserts of indifference between them and the house of God. The fact is, we must keep our respectability, though thousands and tens of thousands perish. Christ sat with publicans and sinners. But if there came to the house of God a man with marks of dissipation upon him, people almost throw up their hands in horror, as much as to say: "Isn't it shocking?" How these dainty, fastidious Christians in all our churches are going to get into heaven I don't know, unless they have an especial train of cars, cushioned and upholstered, each one a car to himself! They cannot go with the great herd of publicans and sinners. O ye, who curl up your lip of scorn at the fallen, I tell you plainly, if you had been surrounded by the same influences, instead of sitting today amid the cultured, and the refined, and the Christian, you would have been a crouching wretch in stable or ditch, covered with filth and abomination! It is not because you are naturally any better, but because the mercy of God has protected you. Who are you that, brought up in Christian circles, and watched by Christian parentage, you should be so hard on the fallen?

I think men also are often hindered from return by the fact that churches are too anxious about their membership, and too anxious about their denomination, and they rush out when they see a man about to give up his sin and return to God, and ask him how he is going to be baptized, whether by sprinkling or immersion, and what kind of church he is going to join. O, my friends! it is a poor time to talk about Presbyterian catechisms, and Episcopal liturgies, and Methodist love-feasts, and baptisteries, to a man that is coming out of the darkness of sin into the glorious light of the gospel. Why, it reminds me of a man drowning in the sea, and a life-boat puts out for him, and the man in the boat says to the man out of the boat: "Now, if I get you ashore, are you going to live in my street?" First get him ashore, and then talk about the non-essentials of religion. Who cares what church he joins, if he only joins Christ and starts for heaven? O, you ought to have, my brother, an illumined face, and a hearty grip for every one that tries to turn from his evil way. Take hold of the same book with him, though his dissipations shake the book, remembering that he that converteth a sinner from the error of ways shall save a soul from death, and hide a multitude of sins.

Now, I have shown you these obstacles because I want you to understand I know all the difficulties in the way; but I am now to tell you how Hannibal may scale the Alps, and how the shackles may be unriveted, and how the paths of virtue forsaken may be regained.

First of all, my brother, throw yourself on God. Go to him frankly and earnestly, and tell Him these habits you have, and ask Him if there is any help in all the resources of omnipotent love, to give it to you. Do not go with a long rigmarole people call prayer, made up of "ohs" and "ahs" and "forever and forever amens!" Go to God and cry for help! help! help! and if you cannot cry for help just look and live. I remember in the late war I was at Antietam, and I went into the hospitals after the battle, and I said to a man: "Where are you hurt?" He made no answer, but held up his arm, swollen and splintered. I saw where he was hurt. The simple fact is, when a man has a wounded soul, all he has to do is to hold it up before a sympathetic Lord and get it healed. It does not take any long prayer. Just hold up the wound. Oh, it is no small thing when a man is nervous, and weak and exhausted, coming from his evil ways, to feel that God puts two omnipotent arms around about him and says: "Young man, I will stand by you. The mountains may depart and the hills be removed, but I will never fail you." And then, as the soul thinks the news is too good to be true, and cannot believe it, and looks up in God's face, God lifts His right hand and takes an oath, an affidavit, saying: "As I live, saith the Lord God, I have no pleasure in the death of him that dieth."

Blessed be God for such a gospel as this! "Cut the slices thin," said the wife to the husband, "or there will not be enough to go all around for the children; cut the slices thin." Blessed be God there is a full loaf for every one that wants it; bread enough and to spare. No thin slices at the Lord's table. I remember when the Master Street hospital in Philadelphia was opened during the war, a telegram came, saying, "There will be three hundred wounded men tonight, be ready to take care of them," and from my church there went in some twenty or thirty men and women to look after these poor wounded fellows. As they came, some from one part of the land, some from another, no one asked whether this man was from Oregon, or from Massachusetts, or from Minnesota, or from New York. There was a wounded soldier, and the only question was how to take off the rags most gently, and put on the bandage, and administer the cordial. And when a soul comes to God, He does not ask where you came from or what your ancestry was. Healing for all your wounds. Pardon for all your guilt. Comfort for all your troubles.

Then also I counsel you, if you want to get back, to quit all your bad associations. One unholy intimacy will fill your soul with moral distemper. In all the ages of the church there has not been an instance where a man kept one evil associate and was reformed. Among the fourteen hundred million of the race not one instance. Go home today, open your desk, take out letter paper, stamp and envelope, and then write a letter something like this:

"My old companions: I start this day for heaven. Until I am persuaded you will join me in this, farewell."

Then sign your name, and send the letter with the first post. Give up your bad companions, or give up heaven. It is not ten bad companions that destroy a man, nor five bad companions, nor three bad companions, but one. What chance is there for that young man I saw along the street, four or five young men with him, halting in front of a grogshop, urging him to go in, he resisting, violently resisting, until after awhile they forced him to go in? It was a summer night, and the door was left open, and I saw the process. They held him fast, and they put the cup to his lips, and they forced down the strong drink. What chance is there for such a young man?

I counsel you also, seek Christian advice. Every Christian man is bound to help you. If you find no other human ear willing to listen to your story of struggle, come to me, and I will, by every sympathy of my heart, and every prayer, and every toil of my hand, stand beside you in the struggle for reformation; and as I hope to have my own sins forgiven, and hope to be acquitted at the judgment seat of Christ, I will not betray you. First of all, seek God then seek Christian counsel. Gather up all the energies of body, mind and soul, and, appealing to God for success, declare this day everlasting war against all drinking habits, all gaming practices, all houses of sin. Half-and-half work will amount to nothing; it must be a Waterloo. Shrink back now, and you are lost. Push on, and you are saved. A Spartan general fell at the very moment of victory, but he dipped his finger in his own blood and wrote on a rock near which he was dying: "Sparta has conquered." Though your struggle to get rid of sin may seem to be almost a death struggle, you can dip your finger in your own blood and write on the rock of ages: "Victory through our Lord Jesus Christ."

O, what glorious news it would be for some of these young men to send home to their parents in the country these holidays which are coming. They go to the postoffice every day or two to see whether there are any letters from you. How anxious they are to hear! You might send them for a holiday present this season a book from one of our best publishing houses, or a complete wardrobe from the importer's palace; it would not please them half so much as the news you might send home tomorrow that you had given your heart to God. I know how it is in the country. The night comes on, the cattle stand under the rack, through which burst the trusses of hay. The horses just having frisked up from the meadow at the nightfall, stand knee-deep in the bright straw that invites them to lie down and rest. The perch of the hovel is full of fowl, their feet warm under the feathers. In the old farm-house at night no candle is lighted, for the flames clap their hands about the great back log, and shake the shadow of the group up and down the wall. Father and mother sit there for half an hour, saying nothing. I wonder what they are thinking of. After awhile the father breaks the silence and says: "Well, I wonder where our boy is in town tonight?" and the mother answers, "In no bad place, I warrant you; we always could trust him when he was home, and since he has been away there have been so many prayers offered for him we can trust him still." Then at eight o'clock—for they retire early in the country—they kneel down and commend you to that God who watches in country and in town, on the land and on the sea.

Some one said to a Grecian general: "What was the proudest moment in your life?" He thought a moment, and said, "The proudest moment in my life was when I sent word home to my parents that I had gained the victory." And the proudest and most brilliant moment in your life will be the moment when you can send word to your parents that you have conquered your evil habits by the grace of God, and become eternal victor. Oh, despise not parental anxiety.

The time will come when you will have neither farther nor mother, and you will go around the place where they used to watch you, and find them gone from the house, and gone from the field, and gone from the neighborhood. Cry as loud for forgiveness as you may over the mound in the churchyard, they will not answer. Dead! Dead! And then you will take out the white lock of hair that was cut from your mother's brow just before they buried her, and you will take the cane with which your father used to walk, and you will think and think and wish that you had done just as they wanted you to, and would give the world if you had never thrust a pang through their dear old hearts. God pity the young man who has brought disgrace on his father's name! God pity the young man who has broken his mother's heart! Better if he had never been born, better if in the first hour of his life, instead of being laid against the warm bosom of maternal tenderness, he had been coffined and sepulchred. There is no balm powerful enough to heal the heart of one who has brought parents to a sorrowful grave, and who wanders about through the dismal cemetery, rending the hair and wringing the hands and crying "Mother! mother!" Oh, that today, by all the memories of the past, and by all the hopes of the future, you would yield your heart to God. May your father's God and your mother's God be your God forever.

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LOST CHILDREN.

Why So Many Little Ones Have Been Lost and the Responsibility of Parents.

There was probably no happier home in America than that of Mr. James V. Allan of Philadelphia. There is probably none more miserable today. Four weeks ago Mr. Allan had a bright and attractive child that was the pet of the home, and the joy of all his friends. Today no childish voice is to be heard in the household, for it has been stilled in death. Mrs. Allan noticed that the child was ailing, that it failed to take its food properly or with relish, and that something seemed to be troubling it, but she thought it was only of a temporary nature and would soon pass away. She now knows that then was the time to have taken the disease before it had obtained a lodgment in the little child's system.

Children require more careful attention than adults. They are in the formative period. The slightest influence effects unpleasantly, and it is an easy matter to invite disease. The fathers and mothers of America need not only to be very careful of these things, but to see to it that the child is helped and strengthened by those means which have been proven purest and best. Probably nothing of the modern times has shown so much efficiency in this direction as the wonderful Volina Cordial, which is attracting so much attention in all the leading cities of the land, and is being talked about so generally. The nature of the remedy itself, however, is such that it is unusually adapted for the stomachs of children, while it is none the less valuable when used by the fathers and mothers. It is these qualities which are making it so popular, and it is these qualities which are destined to make it the most popular medicine of modern times.

Any parent who wilfully or carelessly neglects the slightest symptoms of disorder in his or her child, is criminally responsible for the sickness or death of that child, should such a melancholy event occur. We are compelled to believe that where such neglect does occur, it is thoughtlessness, but the results are none the less disastrous, and there are thousands of homes in America today that mourn the loss of departed children which might be made joyous and happy by their presence, had the parents only exercised the proper precaution and care. Such facts should come as a warning to all parents and cause them not only to guard their own health, but to exercise greatest care over the health and lives of the little dependant creatures, who cannot exercise such care over themselves.

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IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RESOLUTION OF the Mayor and General Council of the city of Atlanta authorizing the same, and for the purpose of complying with the proposal of said city to the State of Georgia for the location of the technological school in said city, sealed bids for the purchase of

TWO THOUSAND SHARES

of twenty-five dollars each of stock owned by said city in the

ATLANTA GASLIGHT COMPANY

will be received up to 12 o'clock m. Monday, December 20th, 1886. Bids will be received for any number of shares not exceeding two thousand, and bidders will designate the number desired and the price offered, and address the same, marked "Proposal for Purchase of Gas Stock," to J. H. Goldsmith, City Clerk, Atlanta, Ga. The money to be paid on delivery of stock, delivery to be made within thirty days after the opening of bids.

The city reserves the right to require of any bidder, should it be deemed proper to do so, to guarantee the purchase proposed, and reserves also the right to reject any or all bids.
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J. R. GRAMLING,
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Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 26, 1886. Atlanta, Ga.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, OFFICE OF COMmissioners of Roads and Revenues, December 4, 1886—The road commissioners to whom was referred the petition for a public road "leading from a point on the Green's Ferry road, near the western terminus of Gordon street, West End, running west nearly above the line dividing land lots 140-139, 149-150, 172-171, 181-182, 204-203, 213-214, 236-235, until it intersects with a road running nearly north and south between the Green's Ferry road and the Sandtown road," having reported recommending the opening of the same, this is therefore to notify all persons concerned that said new road will be finally granted on the first Wednesday in January, 1887, if no good cause is shown to the contrary.
JOHN T. COOPER,
Clerk Commission of Revenues and Roads.

A FRIEND IN NEED.

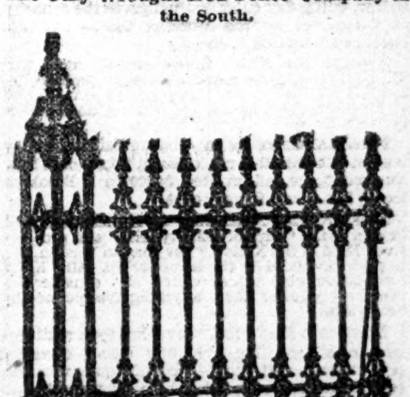
Dr. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT

Prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the great natural Bone Setter. Has been used for more than 50 years, and is the best known remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Burns, wounds and all external injuries. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS—TRY IT.

HACKETT & RICE IRON FENCE CO.,

ATLANTA, GA

The Only Wrought Iron Fence Company in the South.



MANUFACTURERS OF THE LATEST AND BEST patent Wrought Iron Fence on the market, Cresting, Grates, Sash Weights, Hitching Posts and Building Castings. All work guaranteed equal to the best made. Send for prices before ordering elsewhere. Good local agents wanted in every town in the south, to whom exclusive territory will be ...

MANLY VIGOR, lost through errors or bad practices, may be perfectly regained by the new Civiale Urethral CRAYONS. Send for our new illustrated "Guide to Health." Absolute secrecy.
Address the Civiale Agency, 174 Fulton St., N. Y.

A. P. TRIPOD,

45 DECATUR STREET,

ATLANTA, - GEORGIA.

HIGH GRADE

Lubricating Oils and Greases!

SPECIALTIES.

"Nonpareil Cylinder," "Lardoline," "Eureka Engine," "Extra Machine," "Gate City Grease."

West Virginia Black Oil, all grades; Signal, Lard Castor, Paraffine, etc.

Orders Solicited and Quality Guaranteed.

BIG G

Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.

G has taken the lead in the sales of that class of remedies, and has given almost universal satisfaction.
MURPHY BROS., Paris, Tex.

G has won the favor of the public and now ranks among the leading Medicines of the oildom.
A. L. SMITH, Bradford, Pa.

Sold by Druggists. Price $1.00.

TAX NOTICE.

MY BOOKS FOR THE COLLECTION OF STATE and county tax, for the year 1886, will positively close on the 20th of this month. Tax payers will please call and settle before the rush begins. Office hours from 7 a. m. to 5 p. m.
J. M. WILSON, T. C. F. C.

TO WEAK MEN suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, lost manhood, etc. I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, free of charge. Address Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS STENOGRAPHER and type-writer. Address Woodstock Iron & Steel Co., Anniston, Ala. tf

WANTED—GOOD PLASTERERS. APPLY TO Gomez & Pines, St. Augustine, Fla.

WANTED—SALESMEN IN DRY GOODS, AND millinery to carry best selling side line on market. Light, easily handled. Liberal commissions. Amendt & Co. 94 Lasalle st., Chicago. su n.n

PUBLIC SCHOOLS TO OPEN IN CARROLLTON, Georgia, early in 1887. Principal for same desired. Send in applications with testimonials and salary required by December 18th, 1886. Address W. W. Fitts, president school board.

WANTED—A MAN OF TEMPERATE AND moral habits, seeking employment, to represent an old established house in his own section. Salary, if suited, $100 per month. References exacted. Am Manufacturing House, 16 Barclay St., N. Y. mon

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

I WISH TO HIRE A WHITE WOMAN OR GIRL to do housework, at 89 North Pryor st. 2t

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN IN city or country to take light work at their homes. $1 to $3 a day easily made; work sent by mail; no canvassing. We have a good demand for our work and furnish steady employment. Address with stamp, Crown Mfg. Co., 294 Vine street, Cincinnati, O. no 25 1m

MONEY WANTED.

WANTED—TO BORROW $1,000 ON CENTRAL store property worth $5,000; will pay 6 per cent only. Address, Absolutely Safe, this office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

A MIDDLE AGED LADY, BELONGING TO ONE of the best families in the state, desires a home. She is an excellent housekeeper, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Terms reasonable. Best references will be given. Address J. D. Collin, P. O. Box 81, Atlanta.

AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED AGENT—AN ENERGETIC AND RESPONSIBLE agent to have exclusive control for Atlanta in introducing one of the best and cheapest baking powders on the present market. Address, J. Andrews, 180 Spring Grove Ave., Cincinnati, O. sat sun

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS AGENTS—EITHER ladies or gentlemen, to handle a grand, new holiday book, something entirely out of the ordinary line. Splendid terms; a chance to make money fast. Address Johnson & Co., 1013 Main st., Richmond, Va. d5tend

BOARDERS WANTED.

BOARDERS—WANTED AT 40 IVY STREET reasonable board.

COMFORTABLE ROOMS, WITH GOOD BOARD and polite attention, at 124 South Pryor. Rates moderate, location central. Kept by Mrs. Griggs. w f sun

A FEW BOARDERS CAN BE ACCOMMODATED at 9 Houston street. Large rooms; gas; hot and cold baths; good board and good water; very central; reasonable terms.

WANTED—A COUPLE OF GENTLEMEN boarders in a private family. Apply at 46 Luckie street.

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, etc.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED 8 ROOM DWELLING, 138 Spring st. Price $50 per month in advance. Possession at once. 2 3t

FOR RENT—ONE 12 ROOM HOUSE, 427 PEACHtree street. Water, gas, stables, etc., furnished or unfurnished. Apply W. L. Traynham.

FOR RENT—Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—A LARGE BRICK BUILDING, WITH vacant lot attached, centrally located and suited for a wholesale or manufacturing business. Will lease for a term of years on a very favorable rate. Joel Hurt. 3t

FOR SALE—HORSES, WAGONS, ETC.

FOR SALE—500 HEAD OF STOCK CATTLE, 100 head horses, 2,000 hogs. All on Jekyl Island, Ga. R. L. Ogden, superintendent. 1w

FOR SALE—Real Estate.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID HOME 2¼ MILES OF Newnan, Ga., containing 121½ acres, 25 acres fine bottom and 35 acres extra good up land, well terraced and in high state of cultivation, balance in original and pine forest. Six room house, barn, carriage house, etc. Corn crops, etc., for sale; also two fine black mares and one colt; also 26 colonies Italion bees, etc., etc. Call on or address H. H. Parks, Newnan, Ga.

FOR SALE—500 ACRES RICH LAND, SITUATED in north Louisiana, on Bayou D'Arbonne, specially situated for stock farm. Has adjoining 3,000 acres swamp land. For terms and further particulars address H. E. Mosely, Mosely Bluff, Union Parish, Louisiana. 1m

PERSONAL.

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS AND NOTARY PUBlic. Harry Krouse, 2 Kimball house.

IRONCLAD NOTES, WAIVING ALL THE EXemptions, including garnishment of wages, etc., and either with or without the mortgage clause, as preferred, and printed so as to be used in any state, sent postpaid to any address upon receipt of sixty cents for a book of 100 notes, or thirty-five cents for a book of fifty notes. These forms of notes are pronounced the best in existence, and we have letters stating that they bring the money when other forms fail. Send money in two cent stamps or postal notes, and state whether the mortgage clause is wanted. Address the Constitution, Atlanta, Ga. da, wky

WE SEND BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID, TO ANY address, the simplest and best forms of blank deeds, blank mortgages, and blank bonds for title upon receipt of sixty cents per quire. d w tf

WANTED—Rooms and Houses.

WANTED—A FIVE TO EIGHT ROOM HOUSE, with small store. Address B. G., care Constitution. 3 3t

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED TO SELL—A HALF INTEREST IN A well established business; will sell or swap for house and lot. Address E. W., care Constitution. 8t

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—3,000 LIVE QUAIL (PARTRIDGE), 50 pairs of guina fowl, 50 pairs of turkeys. To be delivered to Thos. W. Lamb, Brunswick, Ga. 1w

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—A FINE MILK COW AND YOUNG calf. Apply to A. D. Adair, at Adair Bros. & Co. 2t

A FINE NEW CHICKERING PIANO, FROM factory last February, worth $500; big reduction and easy terms for quick sale. Would take old piano in part pay. Call before Wednesday. Bartwell, 48 Gilmer st.

LADIES' COLUMN.

OSTRICH FEATHERS CLEANED, CURLED and dyed by a new process; also kid gloves cleaned at Phillips's, 13 N. Broad st. tu th su tf

OPIUM HABIT CURED IN 15 DAYS. NO CURE. NO PAY.

All we ask is a trial and a PERMANENT CURE is GUARANTEED. Address
DRS. NELMS & MOORE,
feb2-d1y Smyrna, Cobb Co., Ga.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

AND BREAKFAST BACON,

NONE GENUINE

UNLESS BEARING OUR PATENTED TRADE-MARK, A LEAD METALLIC SEAL, ATTACHED TO THE STRING, AND THE STRIPED CANVAS, AS IN THE CUT.

THE CONSTITUTION.

Published Daily and Weekly.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION IS PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK, AND IS DELIVERED BY CARRIERS IN THE CITY, OR MAILED, POSTAGE FREE, AT $1.00 PER MONTH, $2.50 FOR THREE MONTHS, OR $10 A YEAR.

THE CONSTITUTION IS FOR SALE ON ALL TRAINS LEADING OUT OF ATLANTA, AND AT NEWS STANDS IN THE PRINCIPAL SOUTHERN CITIES.

ADVERTISING RATES DEPEND ON LOCATION IN THE PAPER, AND WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

CORRESPONDENCE CONTAINING IMPORTANT NEWS SOLICITED FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS, AND MAKE ALL DRAFTS OR CHECKS PAYABLE TO

THE CONSTITUTION, Atlanta, Ga.

General Eastern Agent. J. J. FLYNN, 23 Park Row, New York City.

ATLANTA, GA., DECEMBER 6, 1886.

INDICATIONS for Atlanta, taken at 1 o'clock a. m: Light snow; followed by fair weather; slightly warmer. Georgia, Florida, and Alabama, light snow; followed by fair weather; westerly winds; slightly warmer. Tennessee, fair weather; westerly winds; slightly warmer.

BLUE. RED.

A Blizzard of Sleet and Snow.

It is not too much to say that Atlanta has been struck by the business end of a blizzard. There has been no great disarrangement of the thermometer, for the mercury yesterday ranged in the neighborhood of 32 degrees, varying a little above and a little below, but there has been and there will be considerable discomfort and loss from the phenomenal sleet and snowstorm which appears to have been central over this town Saturday and Sunday, and which, at this writing, shows serious symptoms of abiding with us.

If the storm had been a snowstorm pure and simple, there would be no trouble, but the sleetstorm is the heaviest, perhaps, that ever fell in the neighborhood of Atlanta. It has covered the roofs of buildings with a solid cake of ice three or four inches thick. The result of it has been and will be considerable loss in various ways and directions. In all parts of the city, numbers of awnings have succumbed to the pressure, and in some instances the roofs of strong buildings have been subjected to a weight and strain never contemplated by their owners.

Altogether, the storm is one to be long remembered, and when some of the youngsters who were yesterday pelting belated pedestrians grow to be the oldest inhabitants, they will sit by the fire and tell their great-grandchildren that the sleetstorm of the 4th and 5th of December, 1886, was one of the most remarkable affairs of the kind ever known in the history of the world. The oldest inhabitant, it will be remembered, is as good as a magnifying glass any day in the year.

The sleet and snow blizzard comes early, but it is fortunate that it comes at a time when the poor of Atlanta are not likely to suffer to any great extent. The charities of the town have not, perhaps, been more active than usual, but they are systematized, and the result is that those who stand in need of charity are better prepared now than they have ever been to meet contingencies of wind and weather.

The youngsters are having a great deal of fun in one way and another, and their enjoyment is about the only consolation that older people can wring from the storm.

The Old Story.

It is easy to understand why Mr. Mize stole $100,000 from his employer in Chicago.

Mr. Mize wanted to be a big man on a small salary.

This explains the whole business. It was not enough for Mr. Mize to have a good place with a good man. He was not satisfied to be an underling. He desired to rise in the world, and so he cultivated the society of rich men. In order to keep in the swim he had to spend money. His own resources being limited he helped himself to his employer's funds.

There is always but one ending to such a career—exposure and disgrace. Mr. Mize has run his course. He has worn purple and fine linen, and he is now trying sackcloth and ashes.

It is sad to have to record these defalcations, but they are growing alarmingly frequent.

One would suppose that the publication of the same old story, day after day, would be a warning to men, but it does not seem to be heeded.

It may be that wealthy men neglect their affairs too much. They lead their employes into temptation by placing too much trust in them. This does not excuse the young men who fall, but is wrong, nevertheless, and should be corrected. When a wealthy man conducts a busines he should look after it, and give the men under him as few opportunities for dishonesty as possible. It is not business-like to go it blind.

His Brother Knows Him.

So long as there was a prospect of getting at the bottom of the Wilson-Moen mystery, the public displayed a reasonable amount of patience. But it is a dangerous thing to trifle with the curiosity of sixty million people, and Messrs. Wilson and Moen will find it out.

Mr. Moen's explanation of the matter has been unanimously rejected from the start. He claims that he paid Wilson $300,000 because he threatened to publish a lie. A man who is willing to pay so liberally for the suppression of a lie would, of course, be willing to shell out money to suppress the truth.

Now we come to Wilson. This mysterious individual, after making a dozen confessions and explanations, all of an obviously mendacious character, finally pretended to make a clean breast of it, and claimed that he was Moen's unacknowledged son. Here we meet with another difficulty. To make his story true, Wilson would have to be nine years older than he is known to be. His mother, who ought to be entitled to a hearing, mournfully suggests that her wayward boy is a lunatic. Her daughter also takes this view of it. Fortunately, there is one member of the Wilson family who appears to have a level head. He declares that his brother, "Doc" Wilson, is such a phenomenal liar that it is utterly impossible to tell when he is lying or speaking the truth.

Under the circumstances, we are compelled to attach a good deal of weight to the opinion of Wilson's brother. [illegible] not unravel the mystery, but he has sized up "Doc" just about right. With all the light that has been thrown upon the case, there ought to be some way of getting rid of the chief parties involved. There ought to be very little difficulty in sending Wilson to the penitentiary for perjury, and still less in locking up Moen in the lunatic asylum. If this could be done, there would be a deep sense of relief all over the country.

THE Atlanta and West End line run cars all day yesterday. A force of hands cleaned off its track early in the morning and there were no delays. The Whitehall line began to run cars about eleven o'clock.

THERE is one fact that speaks well for Mr. Cleveland. No democrat has threatened to sue him for a breach of promise.

VERMONT comes to the front with an alleged blackmailing case nearly as interesting but not so mysterious as the Moen case in Massachusetts. Miss Jennie Saxton, pretty but poor, has been receiving large sums of money from a millionaire named Mason. It seems that Jennie lived near the Mason home, and that Mason would hang out signals when the coast was clear—that is to say when Mrs. Mason was not at home. Mason came down handsomely with the cash in tiding Jennie over certain critical periods, and in fact she had authority at all times, so she says, to check against Mason's bank account. Mason grew tired at last, and has had Jennie arrested as a blackmailer and forger. The trial of the girl is now in progress at Burlington.

IT is thought that the male and female anglo-maniacs in New York will hesitate before following the example of Lord and Lady Campbell.

THE domestic troubles of Arctic Explorer Melville have again come before the public. An announcement was made a few days ago by a Philadelphia paper that Maud Melville, the explorer's daughter, was to appear in a concert, and in the same connection it was stated that the young lady had cheerfully assumed the task of aiding her mother in the support and education of her younger sisters, "uncomplainingly toiling through many a long and weary day at her place of employment." Lieutenant Melville's lawyer, writing a card, says that Maud was placed by her father at a boarding school at West Chester, and went away from there against his will; that Lieutenant Melville has voluntarily paid to his wife $70 per month ever since the proceedings in court, and that the charges of cold-heartedness laid at his door are false and unjust.

WE regret to hear that Miss Mamie Anderson's step-pa is running a vulgar ranche somewhere in the west. This is probably the reason why the provincial papers have so few matinee tickets.

IT is generally conceded that sleet is not as truly beautiful as snow.

IT is thought that Editor Dawshammer would be glad to see Allen Thorndike Rice made the prince of Bulgaria. Rice deserves it for having uncovered that insufferable democratic toady, Phelps. If Secretary Bayard wants to get up a boom, let him recall Phelps

WE judge from the cards of the editors of the Southern Bivouac, that they are preparing to uncover and reveal the names of persons at the north who sympathized with the south during the war. Very well. Let the revelation come. If its character is such as has been hinted at, the Bivouac will not outlive the sensation it proposes to create.

PERSONS AND THINGS.

MR. JAMES G. BLAINE, JR., who, with his wife, has been residing in Pittsburg for some time past with Colonel Richard Nevins, Jr., his brother-in-law, will today enter journalism in the capacity of a reporter on the Morning Times, which is owned by Mr. Chris L. Magee.

A GENUINE silver-tipped grizzly bear was killed in the Blue mountains, near Heppner, O., recently, which weighed 1,000 pounds and measured eighteen feet from tip to tip, and eighteen inches between the ears.

MRS. LANGTRY is a distinguished money lender. She has this week loaned $11,000 on a New York mortgage and invested $4,500 in a Brooklyn loan. She exacts five per cent.

MRS. SARAH A. KELLY, of Honesdale, well known as the "Bard of Shanty Hill," and prospective "Bard of the Nation," has gone to Washington to push her claim for the laureateship. Mrs. Kelly has written some things which she considers incomparably better than anything ever penned by Tennyson.

MINISTER MANNING says he took a stimulant for a cold. He evidently didn't correctly gauge the size of the cold—a mistake quite common among the people who visit high pneumonia latitudes for the first time.

IT is said at Washington that Mr. Theobe, the contestant for Speaker Carlisle's seat in the house, has retained General Butler as his counsel and will make a hard fight.

MARION BOOTH, a niece of the great tragedian, is the heroine of allupper-tendom in New York for resisting the attempt of a dog-snatcher to take a dog from her arms and determinedly prosecuting the offender.

THE Chicago anarchists are said to be preparing to blow up the water works. This may be true. They have no use for water. But we shall never hear of their trying to blow up the breweries. They can distinguish between friend and foe.—Norristown Herald.

IS THERE a colored man around here who can beat a carpet?" asked a citizen of a white-washer at the market yesterday. "I reckon dat pusson ober dar kin do it, sah." "Is he professional?" "Yes, sah. He's beat two groceries, three saloons an' his wife, an' I reckon he can git away wid a ca'pet.—Philadelphia News.

ECHOES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Where Judge Lynch Came From.

C. S., Elberton, Ga.—What is the origin of the term "Lynch law?"

It comes from a Mr. James Lynch, who lived in Piedmont, Va., in 1686. It was twelve miles from this point to the nearest court, and the people referred all disputes to Mr. Lynch. He was so stern just that he was soon called Judge Lynch. It is said that he sentenced his own son to imprisonment. There was no court or law or jury in his decisions but the people executed them. From this, wherever the people take the law in their own hands it is known as "Lynch law."

Balls That Hit in Battle.

Old Reb, Hutchechubbee, Ala.: Is there any calculation of how many balls fired in battle are fatal?

The question has often been raised, What proportion of balls exchanged by hostile armies will hit their mark and kill? Difficult as it is to solve it exactly, some approximate results may be arrived at from the number of balls—estimated at 20,000,000—which were fired by the Germans in the war of 1870-71. The French army lost, in dead and wounded, about 140,000 men. According to this, only one ball out of 143 fired hit its man, and assuming that on an average only one man out of seven hit was actually killed, it would seem that only one rifle ball in 858 proved fatal. If it is further considered that the number of men wounded and killed by the guns of the artillery are included in the above estimate, it may safely be said that no over one rifle ball in 1,000 fired proved fatal.

The World's Population and Its Divisions.

E. M. L., Abbeville, S. C.: How many people are there in the world, where do they live and how?

The human family living to-day on earth consists of about 1,450,000,000 individuals; not less, probably more. These are distributed over the earth's surface so that now there is no considerable part where man is not found. In Asia, where he was first planted, there are now approximately about 800,000,000 densely crowded; on an average 120 to the square mile. In Europe there are 320,000,000, averaging 100 to the square mile—not so crowded, but everywhere dense and at all points overpopulated. In Africa there are 210,000,000. In America, north and south, there are 110,000,000, relatively thinly scattered and recent. In the islands, large and small, probably 10,000,000. The extremes of the white and black are as five to three; the remaining 700,000,000 intermediate brown and tawny. Of the race, 500,000,000 are well-clothed, that is, wear garments of some kind to cover their nakedness; 700,000,000 are semi-clothed, covering inferior parts of the body; 250,000,000 are practically naked. Of the race, 500,000,000 live in houses partly furnished with the appointments of civilization; 800,000,000 in huts or caves with no furnishing; 250,000,000 have nothing that can be called a home, are barbarous and savage. The range is from the topmost round—the Anglo-Saxon civilization, which is the highest known, down to naked savagery. The portion of the race lying below the line of human condition is at the very least three-fifths of the whole, or 900,000,000.

Trial by Jury.

H. R. J., Wilkesboro, N. C.: What was the origin of trial by jury in England?

Trial by jury was introduced into England during the Saxon heptarchy, mention being made of six Welsh and six Anglo-Saxon freemen appointed to try causes between the English and Welsh men of property, and made responsible with their whole estates, real and personal, for false verdicts. By most authorities the institution of juries is ascribed to Alfred, about 886. In Magna Charta, juries were insisted on as the great bulwark of the people's liberty. According to statute 28, Edward III, 1353, it was provided that "when either party is an alien born, the jury shall be one-half denizens, and the other half aliens." By the common law a prisoner upon indictment or appeal might challenge peremptorily thirty-five, being under three juries, but a lord of parliament, and a peer of the realm, who is to be tried by his peer, cannot challenge any of his peers. "It is said (Leon Dyer) that in early times the suitors used to feed the jury impaneled in their action, and hence arose the common law of denying sustenance to a jury after the hearing of the evidence. A jury may be detained during the pleasure of the judge if they cannot agree upon a verdict; and may be confined without meat, drink, or fire, candle light excepted, till they are unanimous. Some jurors have been fined for having fruit in their pockets when they were withdrawn to consider of their verdict, though they did not eat it." Phillips says: "A jury at Sudbury not being able to agree, and having been sometime under duress, forcibly broke from the court where they were locked up, and went home October 9, 1791." In Scotland, Guernsey, Jersey and France, juries decide by a majority; in France, since 1831, a majority of two-thirds is required.

AN OLD SOLDIER SENT TO JAIL.

William Knapp Gives Himself Up for Desertion Twenty-One Years Ago.

From the Chicago Herald.

A man with rugged face and grizzled beard, attired in rough and russet garments, walked into the military recruiting office, on South Clark street, yesterday, and, approaching the registrar's desk, said calmly, "I am a deserter from the regular army, and come to surrender myself."

"State your case," curtly rejoined the official, unmoved by the visitor's singularly frank attitude.

"I deserted twenty-one years ago. Do you desire my record?" and being informed that his military record, and that alone, was wanted, the stranger proceeded.

"My name is William Knapp, and I live in Grovetown, Stark county, Indiana. I enlisted in 1861, being then twenty-two years old. I was assigned to the Seventeenth Indiana volunteers, and completed my term in active service January 8, when I immediately re-enlisted, this time in company K of the First United States regular cavalry in General Sheridan's command. From that moment I spent not an hour in the rear, but from Gettysburg to the fall of Richmond was in every fight which engaged the army of the Potomac. At the close of the war I was sent to New Orleans, then occupied by the union troops under General Butler. On July 10, 1865, I obtained a pass for a day's pleasure in the city and I got drunk. Upon returning to the lines I was put on guard. Later in the night the orderly came to me and charged me with sleeping on my post, an offense of which I was not guilty. I dreaded court-martial, and during all these years have escaped detection."

The registrar, whose pen has been flying in pursuit of this narrative, raised his head and abruptly said: "Orderly, arrest the man," and the next instant the deserter was on his way to the county jail.

The old fellow wept when seen by a reporter at the jail.

"I had no idea," said he, "they would lock me up. I surrendered myself for the purpose of clearing my record of the charge of desertion, so that I could get some $300 or $400 bounty and back pay due me. Why, man, my record as a soldier is spotless up to the time of my desertion. I fought afoot and on horseback through fierce fights and desperate charges which made Sheridan and his men famous. Since the war I have married and reared a family, and am one of the respected citizens of my county in Indiana. This is hard usage for a man who spent five years with his life in his hand for the sake of the union.

Where the Typewriter Fails.

From the Chicago Herald.

The typewriter will never be a universal favorite. It may be and doubtless is a good thing to grind out an editorial on finance or to flay a man whom you don't like. Likewise a good invention to turn out all sorts of commercial correspondence. But there are fields where the pen—the old-fashioned pen—is still mightier than the typewriter, and ever will be, world without end. Fancy a man making love to his sweetheart on a typewriter. And fancy a sweetheart breathing her heart's secret—pouring her passionate yearning and fond expressions on a sheet of paper where you have to ring a bell at the end of each line. Love can never get used to any such mechanical apparatus as that. You might as well expect to pound out an opera on a sheet-iron boiler with a sledge hammer. Imagine your sending a sentence of this sort to your girl: "My typewriter fails to express to you the feeling of my heart." What would a bundle of typewriter letters look like tied up in a faded ribbon? Do you think any sensible girl would keep a love letter turned out by a typewriter? Would you? A typewriter letter, to use a theatrical sentence, is good enough for a one-night stand, but no one ever reads it over. Besides, it is perfectly useless in a breach of promise suit.

Opening of Winter in Dakota.

From the Bismarck Dispatch.

A phenomenon is reported from Coal Harbor, fifty miles north. During the coldest hour yesterday the heavens seemed aglow with the most brilliant fire, and at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon an immense blaze of fire shot down through the frosty atmosphere, its passage being accompanied by a loud hissing noise. As the flames descended a breath of warm air passed over the vicinity and the strange visitor fell on the opposite side of the river. Its contact with the earth was accompanied by an explosion which sounded like the firing of a cannon. An examination of the spot where the fire seemed to fall was made soon after, and the only evidences of an explosion were the shattered ice and a bare depression in the earth. No one can account for the phenomenon, but it is believed to have been a meteoric fragment. Its direction was from northeast to southwest.

Not Acceptable.

From the Rambler.

Contributor—I have here a little story.

Editor—Does it say anything about "large, lustrous eyes?"

Contributor—Not a word.

Editor—Does the lover "throw his whole soul in one long passionate kiss?"

Contributor—Oh, no.

Editor—Is there anything in it about "ethereal bliss?"

Contributor—No.

Editor—Does anyone speak words "burning with love?"

Contributor—No one.

Editor—Does the hero "tear his hair," or the heroine's face "fairly glow with pleasure?"

Contributor—No.

Editor—Then I cannot accept it. It violates all precedent. Take it back and run those in, and I will consider it.

Ready to Begin.

From the Montreal Star.

Mr. Winks—I wish, Mrs. Winks, you would read this article, on the duties of wives.

Mrs. Winks—I haven't time to read now. What does it say?

"Well, it says, for one thing, that it is the duty of a wife to cultivate assimilation, and, so far as possible, have the same tastes as her husband."

"I never thought of that."

"I suppose not."

"No, but if you'll bring a bottle of whisky home with you, I'll try.

JOHN S. MOSBY, THE GUERILLA.

The Famous Ex-Confederate as a Lecturer—Several Incidents of His Life.

Correspondence Cleveland Leader.

I am told that John S. Mosby, the guerrilla general and ex-consul to Hong Kong, has agreed to deliver fifty lectures, for which he gets $300 a night. This will make $15,000 for fifty lectures, or for fifty utterances of one lecture, and it is by no means bad pay. "John Mosby," said an old confederate friend of his to me, "is as poor as a church mouse and he will give these lectures because he wants money. He came out of the war without a dollar, and I don't think he saved anything abroad. His son graduated with high honors at the Virginia university this year, and I think he has other children. His beautiful and talented wife is dead, and I doubt whether he has a home he can call his own.

"John S. Mosby is a slight, bent, blonde man, with a cold gray eye containing no more expression than a boy's marble. He talks slowly, never gets excited, and does not know what fear is. He loves his friends and hates his enemies, and he carries his fight to the death. I lately heard a story from a captain in the union army of a scene in which Mosby took part during the war. A union regiment had driven him with a small body of his men into a ten acre field, about which was a high fence. They could see him plainly within it, and they surrounded the field and began to close in upon Mosby. They wanted to capture him, as he had already killed nearly half their regiment. They closed in upon him slowly, his handful of troops still-firing. They had backed him up close to a fence, and they apparently had him in their grasp, when he drove his spurs into his horse and went over the fence like a flash, and as he did so, turned in the air upon his saddle and shot a soldier through the head with his revolver. There are few such shots as Mosby, and during the war he shot to kill.

"At the close of the war Horace Greeley wanted Mosby hung. He denounced him as a guerilla and murderer, and published article after article calling upon the president to hang him. Mosby fled to the mountains, and he told me he intended to fight to the last. General Grant was in Washington at the time. Mrs. Mosby came here with a sucking baby on one arm and these papers of Horace Greeley under the other. She called upon Grant and laid the papers before him. Grant told her to go to her husband and to tell him that he would protect him if he would surrender; that he should go to the nearest station and give himself up and he would protect his parole as much as he would that of General Lee. Mrs. Mosby carried this news to John S. Mosby in the mountains. He surrendered and Grant protected him. Mosby never forgot it, and when the campaign of 1872 came around, in which Greeley was pitted against Grant, Mosby stumped the state of Virginia for Grant. He carried Greeley's papers around and told the people how Grant had treated him. The result was he carried Virginia for the republicans the first time in its history.

MOTHER MADISON.

An Interesting Personage Who Lived to a Great Age.

From the Youth's Companion.

The mother of President Madison lived to the great age of 98 years. From her marriage to her death she lived at Montpelier, the ancestral seat of the Madisons, a roving, old-fashioned mansion in Virginia, filled with the mementoes of three or four generations. This was her home in 1755, when Braddock's defeat filled the region with panic-stricken fugitives, and there she lived when her illustrious son retired from the presidency in 1817. She was still in cheerful health when General Lafayette paid his respects to her in 1825.

After her husband's death, in 1801, her son James, who inherited his father's landed estate, greatly enlarged the mansion, but left the old part of it unaltered and reserved it for the exclusive use of his mother. He held her in the deepest veneration, and studied her comfort and preferences in all the arrangements of his house. She kept her old servants about her, and lived in all respects according to her own fancy.

One aged negro man, who had waited upon her half a century, still refused, at 90 years, when his head was crowned with a halo a snowy hair, to give up his place behind her chair. He sometimes slept upon the post of duty and stumbled about the dining-room in an alarming manner.

Several negroes upon the estate were older than Mother Madison; for so she was called to distinguish her from the wife of the president. When General Lafayette was at Montpelier in 1825 he loved to stroll to the cabin of "Granny Milly," aged 140 years, whose youngest grand-daughter was 70 years old.

Milly was a vigorous woman past 50 when Lafayette chased Lord Cornwallis across Virginia during the revolutionary war, and there she was in excellent preservation when he returned in 1825. He would come smiling to the mansion house bringing in his hand a fresh egg or a bunch of flowers, the gift of Granny Milly.

Mother Madison was an interesting personage to the visitors who frequented the house. She had to the last her own special garden, laid out in the formal and angular plan of the olden time, and cultivated by her own gardener.

Nothing novel or modern was admitted to any portion of her domain. At 2 o'clock every day, when guests were at the house, she held a reception in her quaint sitting room, surrounded by relics of the time when George III. was king.

She sat upon a couch placed in the middle of this large and comfortable apartment, with a table at her side, on which could always be seen her old Bible and prayer book, the stay and comfort of her age. On the same table lay a number of pairs of gloves and stockings, knitted by her own hands, and marked with the names of favored guests for whom she had made them.

Here she received her company, chatted with them pleasantly, and often gave them gloves or stockings as a parting gift from the great heap before her. Thus Mother Madison is pictured for us by one of her descendants, the author of the "Memoirs of Dolly Madison."

A ROBUST BLIZZARD.

How the Belle of a Dakota Village Lost Her Life in a Storm.

From the Chicago Herald.

A man just in from Fort Niobrara was warming himself over a register in the Sherman house late yesterday afternoon. "You people in this part of the country," he said, "have little idea of the terrors of a blizzard on the plains. Out where I came from one of these storms means death to man and beast. Nothing can live in the blinding, piercing gale. The blizzard in western Kansas and Nebraska and Dakota about ten days ago was as disastrous to human life as any we had last winter. It burst upon the country with a fierceness seldom equaled in that land of elemental disturbances. The ranges were piled high with drifting snow, and cattle, becoming confused in the flying crystals, perished in their tracks. One of the melancholy incidents of the storm was the loss of a very pretty young woman—the belle of a Dakota village. She had just left her home for the purpose of relieving a poor family who were in distress when the blizzard roared up on her. Losing her way in the darkness and swirling snow, she fell from exhaustion, and was not found until her feet and hands were so badly frozen that amputation was resorted to to save her life. When I left the country the unfortunate girl was lying at the point of death. Another sad incident of the storm was the loss of two children who were at play in the outskirts of a Nebraska town. The blizzard swept them from the face of the earth as completely as though they had been swallowed up. As soon as they were missed 200 men and boys set out in the teeth of the gale to rescue them. They searched the country over, but not a vestige of the little fellows could be found. It is not unlikely that the blizzard picked them up and bore them a long distance from the spot where they were last seen at play. There were many other fatalities which I cannot now recall, but which were fully as melancholy as the ones I have described. Nothing can compare with the fury of one of our blizzards. It saps ones breath, inflames the eyes, and roars in your ears until you think your head will surely split. The flying snow which pelts you in the face stings like so many needles, and nearly drives you mad with pain. Your legs grow weak, nausea adds to your misery, and finally, when life ceases to be worth battling for, you fall to the ground and slowly freeze to death."

What a Man Eats in Eighty Years.

An octogenarian of Pittsburg, Pa., reckons that it has cost him only $8,000 to live his eighty years. In an interview he says: "In the past seventy-five years I have partaken of 82,125 meals, consumed 61,[illegible] pounds of solid food, drunk 51,000 cups of tea and 18,250 cups of coffee. I have not lived extravagantly, and my meals have cost me, on an average, eight cents each. Therefore, the 82,125 meals have cost me $6,580." The cost of his clothing makes up the remainder of the $8,000.

ATLANTA'S NEW ROAD.

Monroe and High Shoals Anxious for its Completion.

MONROE, Ga., December 5.—[Special.]—The "$1,000 a minute" article in THE CONSTITUTION in regard to the new railroad from Monroe, N. C., to Atlanta via Elberton and Athens, has awakened considerable interest in this section, and in a short while you may expect to see the citizens of High Shoals and Monroe subscribing to the new road at least one-third as much as Atlanta. From High Shoals it is an air-line to Atlanta through Monroe, and these two places will furnish more passengers and more freight to the new road than all the other places in Walton combined that the road might pass through by going any other route. At High Shoals they have a 6,000 spindle cotton mill, besides a number of stores and other enterprises, and the place has been important enough for some time for the goverment to furnish it daily mail facilities. It is a splendid ridge route from Athens to High Shoals, and from High Shoals to Monroe. But to show the importance of coming by Monroe, the following figures from the report of the directors of the G. J. & S. railroad, made in June, 1885, will suffice. This road runs from Social Circle to Gainesville, a distance of fifty miles. Monroe is only ten miles from Social Circle, while Gainesville is fifty, or five times the distance. On page 17, table No. 5, auditor's report, it is stated that there were 3,325 tons of guano shipped over the road to all the stations, including Gainesville, and 1,052 tons, almost one-third of the 3,325, were shipped to Monroe. It is found from the same table that there were 5,641 bales of cotton received from all the stations, including Gainesville, and that Monroe furnished 3,857 of the 5,641, while all the other stations, including Gainesville, furnished 1,784.

Now, refer to the business of each station, page 14, table No. 2, auditor's report, where the distance from Monroe to Social Circle, only ten miles, must be taken into consideration, the freight from Gainesville for fifty miles was $2,447.62, while from Monroe for 1-5 the distance it was $1,744.25. The freight to Gainesville was $1,637.58, while the freight to Monroe was $2,392.21. The passengers from Monroe amounted to $1,881.20, and from Gainesville to $1,973.87. While the passengers to Gainesville amounted to $2,110.77 and to Monroe $1,924.14.

The total revenue from Gainesville, a haul of fifty miles, was $8,169.84, while from Monroe, a haul of ten miles, it was $7,941.80.

These figures speak for themselves. If the new road misses Monroe it will lose the revenue from High Shoals to Monroe. But let it come this way and it will get all the revenue, as it will be the shortest line. In a few days I hope to write you that Monroe and High Shoals are working together and taking stock in the new road, which will build them up if they get it, and ruin them if they fail. J. H. FELKER.

Creole Peculiarities.

From the Magazine of American History.

We should not judge a people simply by characteristics so apparent that they strike the most unobserving visitor, who is amused or interested according to the bent of his mind. What is the true character of the creole? He has his faults—what people are faultless?—due principally to those two great factors, race and climate. The inherited Gallic vivacity, overheated by a tropical sun, has endowed him with violent passions. He is quick to take offense, and slow to forget that the law, not the individual, should avenge injuries. The duello was a favorite institution of his. It is infrequent now, and we should rejoice in its disuse, but we cannot help admitting that while the "code of honor" ruled in Louisiana we did not hear of those assassinations and street fights whose frequency in late years has justified the charge of lawlessness against a too high-spirited people. The creole is just acquiring the American goaheaditiveness, for the want of which he has lost so much. This want was injurious to himself, not to others. He was always capable of wonderful activity and endurance; yet in questions of interest in the pursuit of the "almighty dollar" he was often distanced, for he was very apt to shrug his shoulders philosophically and repeat the favorite old saw he learned from his fathers: "The game is not worth the candle." Even now he may not make great headway in the mad race for wealth. He is not lazy; he is an unambitious, easy-going, pleasure-loving creature, such as a tropical climate often produces.

A Curious Incident of Washington Life.

Washington Letter to N. Y. World.

Here is one piece of social news which I have not seen in any of the columns of the fashionable intelligence of recent publications: The brother of the wife of a very well-known United States senator is at present driving a street cab in Washington. His sister is a lady of great social ambitions. She often visits Europe, and I have seen a number of paragraphs noting engagements of her numerous daughters to different scions of nobility. The odd part of the story is that this very driver of a street-cab is often employed by his sister in a professional capacity. This uncle of a fashionable niece has been often seen driving this niece to a party, she carrying in her hand a bouquet which cost more than his week's earnings. This devoted uncle has been seen sitting on his box freezing his fingers and his toes during the season, waiting for the outcoming of his fashionable sister and nieces. It is an incident of Washington society that is as curious as it is picturesque. It should be noted by the writer of the future Washington novel.

Family Reading.

For the Ladies' Home Journal.

Not long since I saw a boy of very plastic age, eagerly clutch a daily paper with this ejaculation: "Any more murders or hangings?" Alas! I fear that he found therein what his depraved taste craved. Now I have formerly encouraged in the family the reading of the daily papers, since in no other way it seemed possible to become familiar with the world's happenings. But I have changed my mind of late, and why? Do not most of these papers ferret out every vile slander or criminal event? Do they not employ reporters who exaggerate and distort every evil proceeding which they report? While writing the above the daily paper is brought in. I drop my pen, and from force of habit, scan at once its pages. The first thing visible is a hideous illustration of a murder and suicide. Wronged husband has found his erring wife and takes their lives in his own hands. The report is vile, but the picture is viler. It is written with disgusting detail, and calculated to arose prematurely the passions of the young. There it goes into the grate. My boy shall not be contaminated with its perusal. You may censure the dime novel with all its baleful influence, but pray, can it be worse than the daily readings of such transactions; or murders and hangings, written with minute and horrible details? No, indeed! it is scarcely so bad, for the former they know to be fiction, but they read the latter as a chronicler of facts. Thus the hardening process begins, and crime, in its various phases, becomes gradually less obnoxious to them. Has not Pope truthfully said:

> "Vice is a monster of such hideous mien,
> That to be hated needs but to be seen,
> Yet seen too oft, familiar with her face,
> We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

Surely the mothers of the land ought to rise en masse against these periodicals, claiming, as they do, to be first-class newspapers, the pages of which are well nigh "police gazettes" in their sensational make-up. As mothers, we are all desirous of forming in our children the taste for good reading; hence we furnish it for them. In these days of many periodicals and books, it is not difficult to find inexpensive, yet beneficial reading. I have a son who early exhibited a taste for poetry, which inclination I fostered by gifts of metric works. He never tires of Tennyson, Bryant or Longfellow. I have recently secured a book entitled "Woman in Sacred Song." The book of nine hundred pages is compiled by Mrs. G. L. Smith, of Springfield, Illinois. It consists of hymns, temperance poems and songs written only by women hence my boy can—as in no other way—get an idea of what women have done, and are still doing, for the world's uplifting. I would fain that every mother who reads these helpful pages could secure a copy of this noble work. A more fitting birthday souvenir for any member of the family could not be obtained. Who does not hail with delight the present of a choice book? I have a young friend who is the possessor of a choice library, every book of which has been a birthday gift from members of his family. If we, then, as parents, are careful to procure only good reading for our children, the trashy novel and the sensation paper will for them lose all attraction, since by the cultivation of their taste we will excite in their minds a keen repugnance for such foul reading. Surely, in mind, as in bodily food, our desires grow upon what they are fed. FANNY FANSHAW.

Too Good a Preacher.

From the Washington Critic.

"How do you like that new minister of yours?" asked Deacon Snaggs of Elder Berry.

"I'm afraid he's too powerful. We can't stand it."

"How's that?"

"Well, you see, he preached a trial sermon on salvation, and every unrepentant sinner in the audience came up and joined the church. So we engaged him. The next Sunday he preached on the duty of marriage, and every old bachelor and widower in the congregation hooked on to an old maid and was married before Saturday night. He got a five-dollar fee out of every couple. But the worst came last Sunday. He preached upon the duty of giving all to the Lord, and I hope I may never if two deacons didn't sprain their backs carryin around the contribution baskets, they were so loaded down with silver. When the congregation was dismissed it was just like leaving a faro bank—there wasn't a cent in the crowd. The house had all the money. We can't stand such eloquence."

CONSTITUTIONALS.

Pencil Paragraphs and Editorial Short Stops Caught on the Run.

"Baxter's boys are a bad set."

This remark was made to me when old man Baxter was pointed out to me for the first time. Everybody had a good word for the father, but it was the unanimous verdict that the sons were fit only for the penitentiary and the gallows.

Of course I jumped to the conclusion that old man Baxter's hair was prematurely gray, and that the numerous lines graven deep into his face were stamped there by sorrow and care. As I began to know him better, his tender heart, his unfailing patience and his sunny temper drew me to him, and I often found myself thinking bitterly and resentfully of his wicked boys.

Out of consideration for the old man I carefully avoided family topics, but one Sunday when I stopped to chat with him in front of his cottage he suddenly remarked:

"I got a letter from Tom this morning."

"Tom?" I repeated inquiringly.

"Yes; one of my boys," was the reply; "but you are a newcomer here, so of course you never met Tom."

"No," I answered in some embarrassment; "I hope he is well.

"Well enough, but in trouble," said Baxter with a sigh. "I tell you the way that boy has been imposed upon is a shame. He has had a run of bad luck all his life. You know they charged him with forging a check and run him off from here?"

I told him that I had understood that there was some trouble.

"Yes, sir; it is a fact," continued my companion indignantly. "And although I raised the money and settled the check matter, they actually indicted the lad, and he had to leave. He first went to Texas, but there were some bad fellows out there who wanted to get rid of him, and so they charged him with stealing a horse. I don't remember all the facts, but of course I know that he didn't intend to steal the animal. However, they had it their own way, and he had to get. Well, when he left there he went to the Indian territory, and now he writes me that he's hiding out from the United States marshals. Somebody's been imposing upon him again, I reckon."

Wishing to change the conversation I said something about taking a walk for my health.

"That was Jim's idea," said Mr. Baxter, with a pleased smile. "Jim's another son of mine," he explained. "You've heard of Jim?"

I admitted that I had heard of him, but I did not think it necessary to add that I had been told that he was a cold-blooded, murderous cut-throat.

"You ought to have Jim here to walk with you. But, lord bless you, Jim wouldn't get along with these people. They were always after him."

"Imposing upon him?" I suggested.

"Yes, just so. Now Jim was a little how-come-you-so one day, and a barkeeper refused to sell him a drink. It was the meanest thing that a man could do under the circumstances, because the man might have known that Jim was bound to have his way. Well, Jim, he just pulled out his pistol and shot that barkeeper dead in his tracks, and helped himself to a drink. I advised the people not to make any fuss over it, as they all knew Jim and his peculiarities, but the devil got into them, and nothing would do but an inquest, and all that sort of thing. So I mortgaged my house and let my boy have several hundred dollars and he went off out west."

"Is he getting along well?" I asked.

"I'm afraid not. People don't understand Jim. They don't make allowances. He's as kind-hearted as a baby, but he won't be imposed upon. Once out in New Mexico Jim borrowed a man's toothbrush and when he returned it to him, what do you think the fellow did? Why, he actually threw it away. Yes, he did; he threw it away. Jim was in for peace, but he couldn't stand that. He drew his pistol and blew daylight through the man, and then he had to move again. I think he's gone to join Joe. Ever hear of Joe?"

I mumbled something non-committal.

"You ought to know Joe. He's as kind-hearted as Jim, and as honest and true hearted as Tom. But Joe's forgetful. That's the great drawback with Joe."

"Forgetful?" said I.

"Yes, that's what's the matter with Joe. People don't understand it, and so they've got him indicted in five states for bigamy."

"What has his forgetfulness to do with that?" I asked.

"Why, sir, a great deal. You see, Joe travels a heap. Among new scenes and new acquaintances he forgets things. After being away from a wife several months he forgets all about being married and so he gets into a new entanglement. Instead of making allowances for him people get fighting mad, and indict him for bigamy and nearly worry the life out of him. It's a mighty wicked world anyhow."

"You have three boys, then?" said I, preparing to walk on.

"Four, sir, four," replied the old man briskly. "There's Jerry, you know. Jerry, I think, is the best one of all. He's in the penitentiary now at Albany, but I think he'll be pardoned out. They can't be cruel enough to keep him there. The fact is, he didn't do anything but kill a revenue officer and everybody knows that he wouldn't have done it if the officer hadn't been monkeying around his still. Oh, I think he'll get out soon."

I started to continue my walk, but old man Baxter held me back.

"You must drop in again," he said. "It's such a comfort to me to talk about my boys. They are the best and most affectionate sons a father ever had. You don't know how I love them. It is all that keeps me alive. Now, if I had bad, undutiful boys, such as some fathers are cursed with, I believe it would kill me. But it worries me to have the boys imposed upon by everybody. That's my only trouble."

I tore myself away. Perhaps it is a blessed thing that old man Baxter cannot see his boys as others see them. Perhaps, after all, his sons have some spark of goodness in them.

Something to Think About.

Pauline Adeline Hardy, in Good Housekeeping.

Every woman should have some special thing to think about except the regular weekly round of duties; in fact, some aim in life except that of cooking, eating and sleeping and the contingent possibility of dying soon to get rid of it all. No aim and no change make asylums overflow, leave children motherless and make life not worth living. Every woman had her ambitious dreams once, what were they? To write? Then let her write every day, if but three lines, on some subject she is most familiar with. To paint? Let her get water colors, paint flowers and work at it every day, if for only half an hour. If one has half a chance let her prove that she uses that; that she can do more than many who have not only a whole chance, but many chances.

Unsound Argument.

From the Salt Lake Tribune.

The talk of George Ticknor Curtis about Mormons who went into polygamy "before there was any law against it," reminds people in this region of a story which is told of a prominent Mormon elder. It runs in this wise: At the time the Mormons were first coming this way this elder, then a youth, but earnest in the faith, saw out on the prairie, this side of Council Bluffs, a very beautiful shorthorn bull, and, appropriating him, drove him through to Utah. His justification for the act was that inasmuch as Nebraska was not an organized territory and had no statutes, there was no law against appropriating his excellency, and his reasoning was just as logical as that of Mr. Curtis.

Dangerous Work.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Henry George is engaged in writing a reply to that portion of the pastoral letter of Archbishop Corrigan which showed up the mischievous fallacy of the land naturalization scheme. George is undoubtedly a brave man. It requires courage of a high order to impel a man to monkey with the trip-hammer as George is doing just now.

How it Looks for Mr. Harrison.

From the Buena Vista, Ga., Patriot.

It begins to look very much like Mr. James P. Harrison is going to be indicted for lobbying by the committee appointed by the legislature to investigate the matter. Mr. Harrison, if guilty, should be indicted as anyother man and his position in life should not interfere with justice.

STILL IT SNOWS.

A DISAGREEABLE DAY FOR THE PEOPLE OF ATLANTA.

Snow Falls During the Entire Day—The Street Car Lines on Half Time With Double Teams—The Telegraph Wires Down—The Telephones Out of Order—The Damage Done.

Atlantians had a rough time of it yesterday. All day long the air was full of flying snow, sleet or rain, and when dark came nothing but a deep white sheet of snow could be seen.

Saturday night, or rather Sunday morning, from about 2 o'clock until 4, there was no fall of snow or sleet, but soon after 4 the storm began again. At first, sleet in abundance fell, but soon after day the sleet changed to snow. Heavy flakes came down in great abundance throughout the day. At intervals the fall was light, and upon one or two occasions the storm ceased entirely, but for a short time only. The weather was not cold enough to render outdoor exercise or excursion unpleasant, and a great many persons faced the snow storm attending church or moving about on the streets, or going from hotel to hotel.

By the middle of the day the streets were completely covered with snow. Two parallel lines up and down the center of the street marked the streetcar tracks.

SHOVELING SNOW AWAY.

The snow became so thick before the day was half gone that its weight was oppressive upon the tops of buildings, and many owners became alarmed for the safety of their structures. Others feared that a quick thaw would produce leaks and cause heavy damage, and many at once began removing the snow. Laborers were in demand at fifty cents an hour, and in one instance a dozen men were shoveling the snow from a Whitehall street building for $1 an hour.

FOUR HORSES TO A CAR.

The street car companies were greatly inconvenienced by the storm. Their cars were on and off the track every few feet, and schedule time was not attempted. Each car was drawn by four mules or horses, and the double teams found it quite hard to draw a load.

THE TELEGRAPH WIRES.

The telegraph wires suffered materially, and before breakfast Mr. Stephens, the Western Union manager, found that he had several lines in a bad condition. The wires along the West Point road were greatly out of shape, and early in the day Mr. Stephens left the city with an engine and a car load of wire to repair the damage. Men were also sent out on other lines, and during the day considerable repairing was done, but the wires were still in bad shape last night.

THE TELEPHONE'S LOSS.

The telephone company was severely injured, too. The Jackson-hill line, the Ivy-street line, the Ellis-street line, and the Peachtree line, were all out of kelter and will so remain for a day or two. Other sections of the city, too, are out of connection by broken wires and broken poles. All during the day yesterday Mr. Gentry and Mr. Jackson, assisted by the chief line constructor, Mr. Joseph Grantham, were busy repairing breaks, but the constant fall of snow prevented them from doing much work beyond ascertaining the extent of the damage. During the day they ascertained that fifteen poles had been broken besides a number of wires had snapped in two. The poles are large and long and an idea of the extent of the storm can be formed by persons who saw these poles snap in two like a small weed. Last night one of the managers said:

"The company has been damaged considerably. Two thousand or twenty-five hundred dollars will probably pay the damages. It will take at least half the sum to replace the poles—they cost about fifty to sixty dollars each. Then there is the work of taking out the old ones and putting in the new ones and splicing the broken wires."

"When will you have your wires in good order?"

"Just as soon as we can get it in that shape. If the storm continues it will interfere with our work, and it may require several days—[illegible] Wednesday—before we are in good shape again."

THE FIRE ALARM WIRES.

Probably the most uneasy and distressed man in the city on account of the storm during the day yesterday was W. R. Joyner, chief of the fire department. When he ascertained Saturday night that the alarm wires were not in good working order he began the most careful watch. Early yesterday he started out, going to many places in the city where an alarm key it kept, he notified the holders that there might be no response from the box if an alarm was sent in. He requested them to turn in the alarm if one should be required and then seek the nearest telephone and send it in over that wire. In addition to this he requested everybody to give the alarm by yelling fire. After making the round among the key-holders Chief Joyner communicated with every telephone in the city in working order requesting the subscribers to assist him. Fortunately no alarm was needed.

AWNINGS DROP IN.

During the day several awnings in various parts of the city were crushed under the weight of the snow, but no serious damage was sustained by anyone. A shed on the corner of Walton and Forsyth streets gave way under the heavy weight and fell with a crash. Several woodsheds went down too, but no great loss was sustained by anyone.

HELPING THE POOR.

The warden of the poor did not keep open doors yesterday, but Dr. Fox and the police department did. Early in the morning Dr. Fox went to police headquarters and assisted the chief of police in helping the needy. The members of the department did not find many cases of destitution, and those that were found were easily supplied. Donations were sent in by a great many people and were disposed of judiciously. Last night Dr. Fox said:

"There has been no bad cases reported. We have received a few, however. Those who were in need of help and have been sick. This has been a fall with such weather that every one could work, and get something ahead. I venture the assertion that a greater number of people—poor ones too—have a supply of food and provisions laid away for cold weather than ever before."

Among other donations received during the day by Chief Connolly at police headquarters yesterday were the following amounts of money:

Henry Hillyer...

W. B. Crosby...

W. C. Dodson...

Cash...

When the book upon which cases of destitution are kept was made up last night, it presented the following names that can be helped:

Mrs. Smith, 75½ Whitehall street.

Mrs. Snipes, Chestnut street, near Carter.

Family at 143 North avenue.

Two negro women on McDaniel street.

East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia sh[illegible]

Mrs. Lou Culver, Cooper street.

MR. JONES'S LOSS.

Mr. W. O. Jones, the liveryman, whose misfortune was chronicled yesterday morning, was busy all day removing his damaged carriages. Some of the buggies can be repaired, but the carriages are all ruined. During the day hundreds of people called at the [illegible] to tender Mr. Jones any aid in their power.

IN THE SIGNAL OFFICE.

A CONSTITUTION reporter climbed up to the signal office in the custom house, last night, and found Mr. O'Donnell, the assistant observer, busy making weather notes.

"How is the weather?" asked the reporter.

"It is pleasant enough in this office," said Mr. O'Donnell, "but, as you are aware, it is the reverse outside. The weather is rain and it is likely to become more miserable."

"Was the snow storm now prevailing predicted by the department at Washington?"

"Yes; that is, a cold wave was predicted the 1st instant, and this office was directed to put up the cold wave signal. Since then the predictions have been fair weather, cooler, light rains, followed by lower temperature."

"But was there any positive prediction of snow?"

"Yes, such a prediction was received this morning. This office was notified that snow would fall in Georgia, followed [illegible]

CONSTITUTIONALS.

...ncil Paragraphs and Editorial Short Stops Caught on the Run.

"Baxter's boys are a bad set."

This remark was made to me when old man Baxter was pointed out to me for the first time. Every...ody had a good word for the father, but it was the ...nimous verdict that the sons were fit only for ...e penitentiary and the gallows.

Of course I jumped to the conclusion that old ...n Baxter's hair was prematurely gray, and that ...e numerous lines graven deep into his face were ...mped there by sorrow and care. As I began to ...ow him better, his tender heart, his unfailing ...tience and his sunny temper drew me to him, ...d I often found myself thinking bitterly and re...fully of his wicked boys.

Out of consideration for the old man I carefully ...oided family topics, but one Sunday when I ...pped to chat with him in front of his cottage, he ...cently remarked:

"I got a letter from Tom this morning."

"Tom?" I repeated inquiringly.

"Yes; one of my boys," was the reply; "but you ...e newcomer here, so of course you never me...m."

"No," I answered in some embarrassment; "I hope ...is well."

"Well enough, but in trouble," said Baxter with ...igh. "I tell you the way that boy has been im...ed upon is a shame. He has had a run of bad ...k all his life. You know they charged him with ...ing a check and run him off from here?"

...told him that I had understood that there was ...e trouble.

"Yes, sir; it is a fact," continued my companion ...dignantly. "And although I raised the money ...d settled the check matter, they actually indicted ...ad, and he had to leave. He first went ...exas, but there were some bad fellows out there ...wanted to get rid of him, and so they charged ...with stealing a horse. I don't remember all ...facts, but of course I know that he didn't in... to steal the animal. However, they had it ...wn way, and he had to get. Well, when he ...there he went to the Indian territory, and now ...writes me that he's hiding out from the United ...es marshals. Somebody's been imposing upon ...again, I reckon."

Wishing to change the conversation I said some...g about taking a walk for my health.

"That was Jim's idea," said Mr. Baxter, with a ...rsed smile. "Jim's another son of mine," he ...plained. "You've heard of Jim?"

I admitted that I had heard of him, but I did ...think it necessary to add that I had been told ...he was a cold-blooded, murderous cut-throat.

"You ought to have Jim here to walk with you. ...Lord bless you, Jim wouldn't get along with ...se people. They were always after him."

"Imposing upon him?" I suggested.

"Yes, just so. Now Jim was a little how-come-...so one day, and a barkeeper refused to sell him ...drink. It was the meanest thing that a man ...d do under the circumstances, because the ...n might have known that Jim was bound to ...e his way. Well, Jim, he just pulled out his ...tol and shot that barkeeper dead in his tracks, ...d helped himself to a drink. I ad... ...the people not to make any ...s over it, as they all knew Jim and his peculiari...s, but the devil got into them, and nothing would ...but an inquest, and all that sort of thing. So I ...rtgaged my house and let my boy have several ...dred dollars and he went off out west."

"Is he getting along well?" I asked.

"I'm afraid not. People don't understand Jim. ...ey don't make allowances. He's as kind-hearted ...a baby, but he won't be imposed upon. Once ...in New Mexico Jim borrowed a man's tooth-...sh and when he returned it to him, what do ...you think the fellow did? Why, he actually threw ...it away. Yes, he did; he threw it away. Jim was ...in for peace, but he couldn't stand that. He drew ...his pistol and blew daylight through the man, and ...en he had to move again. I think he's gone to ...n Joe. Ever hear of Joe?"

I mumbled something non-committal.

"You ought to know Joe. He's as kind-hearted as ..., and as honest and true hearted as Tom. But ...'s forgetful. That's the great drawback with ..."

"Forgetful?" said I.

"Yes, that's what's the matter with Joe. People ...n't understand it, and so they've got him in-...ed in five states for bigamy."

"What has his forgetfulness to do with that?" I ...

"Why, sir, a great deal. You see, Joe travels a ...p. Among new scenes and new acquaintances ...forgets things. After being away from a wife ...veral months he forgets all about being married ...d so he gets into a new entanglement. Instead ...making allowances for him people get fighting ..., and indict him for bigamy and nearly worry ...life out of him. It's a mighty wicked world, ...yhow."

"You have three boys, then?" said I, preparing to ...k on.

"Four, sir, four," replied the old man briskly. "There's Jerry, you know. Jerry, I think, is the ...one of all. He's in the penitentiary now at ...bany, but I think he'll be pardoned out. They ...n't be cruel enough to keep him there. The fact ...he didn't do anything but kill a revenue officer ...d everybody knows that he wouldn't have done ...if the officer hadn't been monkeying around his ...l. Oh, I think he'll get out soon."

I started to continue my walk, but old man Bax... held me back.

"You must drop in again," he said. "It's such a ...nfort to me to talk about my boys. They are ...best and most affectionate sons a father ever ...d. You don't know how I love them. It is all ...t keeps me alive. Now, if I had bad, undutiful ...s, such as some fathers are cursed with, I be-...e it would kill me. But it worries me to have ...boys imposed upon by everybody. That's my ...y trouble."

...tore myself away. Perhaps it is a blessed thing ...t old man Baxter cannot see his boys as others ...them. Perhaps, after all, his sons have some ...rk of goodness in them.

Something to Think About.

...line Adeline Hardy, in Good Housekeeping.

Every woman should have some special thing to ...k about except the regular weekly round of ...ties; in fact, some aim in life except that of ...king, eating and sleeping and the contingent ...sibility of dying soon to get rid of it all. No ...and no change make asylums overflow, leave ...dren motherless and make life not worth liv-... Every woman had her ambitious dreams ..., what were they? To write? Then let her ...te every day, if but three lines, on some subject ...e most familiar with. To paint? Let her get ...ter colors, paint flowers and work at it every day, ...or only half an hour. If one has half a chance ...her prove that she can use that; that she can do ...re than many who have not only a whole chance, ...many chances.

Unsound Argument.

...om the Salt Lake Tribune.

The talk of George Ticknor Curtis about Mor-...ns who went into polygamy "before there was ...y law against it," reminds people in this region ...story which is told of a prominent Mormon ... It runs in this wise: At the time the Mor-...ns were first coming this way this elder, then a ...uth, but earnest in the faith, saw out on the ...rie, this side of Council Bluffs, a very beautiful ...rthorn bull, and, appropriating him, drove him ...ough to Utah. His justification for the act was ...t inasmuch as Nebraska was not an organized ...itory and had no statutes, there was no law ...inst appropriating his excellency, and his ...soning was just as logical as that of Mr. Curtis.

Dangerous Work.

...om the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Henry George is engaged in writing a reply to ...t portion of the pastoral letter of Archbishop ...rigan which showed up the mischievous fallacy ...he land nationalization scheme. George is un-...btedly a brave man. It requires courage of a ...h order to impel a man to monkey with the ...nner as George is doing just now.

How It Looks for Mr. Harrison.

...m the Buena Vista, Ga., Patriot.

...t begins to look very much like Mr. James Harrison is going to be indicted for lobbying ...the committee appointed by the legislature ...investigate the matter. Mr. Harrison, if ...ty, should be indicted as any other man and ...position in life should not interfere with ...tice.

STILL IT SNOWS.

A DISAGREEABLE DAY FOR THE PEOPLE OF ATLANTA.

Snow Falls During the Entire Day—The Street Car Lines on Half Time With Double Teams—The Telegraph Wires Down—The Telephones Out of Order—The Damage Done.

Atlantians had a rough time of it yesterday. All day long the air was full of flying snow, sleet or rain, and when dark came nothing but a deep white sheet of snow could be seen.

Saturday night, or rather Sunday morning, from about 2 o'clock until 4, there was no fall of snow or sleet, but soon after 4 the storm began again. At first, sleet in abundance fell, but soon after day the sleet changed to snow. Heavy flakes came down in great abundance throughout the day. At intervals the fall was light, and upon one or two occasions the storm ceased entirely, but for a short time only. The weather was not cold enough to render outdoor exercise or excursion unpleasant, and a great many persons faced the snow storm attending church or moving about on the streets, or going from hotel to hotel.

By the middle of the day the streets were completely covered with snow. Two parallel lines up and down the center of the streets marked the streetcar tracks.

SHOVELING SNOW AWAY.

The snow became so thick before the day was half gone that its weight was oppressive upon the tops of buildings and many owners became alarmed for the safety of their structures. Others feared that a quick thaw would produce leaks and cause heavy damage, and many at once began removing the snow. Laborers were in demand at fifty cents an hour, and in one instance a dozen men were shoveling the snow from a Whitehall street building for $1 an hour.

FOUR HORSES TO A CAR.

The street car companies were greatly inconvenienced by the storm. Their cars were on and off the track every few feet, and schedule time was not attempted. Each car was drawn by four mules or horses, and the double teams found it quite hard to draw a load.

THE TELEGRAPH WIRES.

The telegraph wires suffered materially, and before breakfast Mr. Stephens, the Western Union manager, found that he had several lines in a bad condition. The wires along the West Point road were greatly out of shape, and early in the day Mr. Stephens left the city with an engine and a car load of wire to repair the damage. Men were also sent out on other lines, and during the day considerable repairing was done, but the wires were still in bad shape last night.

THE TELEPHONE'S LOSS.

The telephone company was severely injured, too. The Jackson-hill line, the Ivy-street line, the Ellis-street line, and the Peachtree line, were all out of kelter and will so remain for a day or two. Other sections of the city, too, are out of connection by broken wires and broken poles. All during the day yesterday, Mr. Gentry and Mr. Jackson, assisted by their chief line constructor, Mr. Joseph Grantham, were busy repairing breaks, but the constant fall of snow prevented them from doing much work beyond ascertaining the extent of the damage. During the day they ascertained that fifteen poles had been broken besides a number of wires had snapped in two. The poles are large and long and an idea of the extent of the storm can be formed by persons who saw these poles snap in two like a small weed. Last night one of the managers said:

"The company has been damaged considerably. Two thousand or twenty-five hundred dollars will probably pay the damages. It will take at least half the sum to replace the poles—they cost about fifty to sixty dollars each. Then there is the work of taking out the old ones and putting in the new ones and splicing the broken wires."

"When will you have your wires in good order?"

"Just as soon as we can get it in that shape. If the storm continues it will interfere with our work, and it may require several days—say Wednesday—before we are in good shape again."

THE FIRE ALARM WIRES.

Probably the most uneasy and distressed man in the city on account of the storm during the day yesterday was W. R. Joyner, chief of the fire department. When he ascertained Saturday night that the alarm wires were not in good working order he began the most careful watch. Early yesterday he started out, and going to many places in the city where an alarm key it kept, he notified the holders that there might be no response from the box if an alarm was sent in. He requested them to turn in the alarm if one should be required and then seek the nearest telephone and send it in over that wire. In addition to this he requested everybody to give the alarm by yelling fire. After making the round among the key-holders Chief Joyner communicated with every telephone in the city in working order requesting the subscribers to assist him. Fortunately no alarm was needed.

AWNINGS DROP IN.

During the day several awnings in various parts of the city were crushed under the weight of the snow, but no serious damage was sustained by anyone. A shed on the corner of Walton and Forsyth streets gave way under the heavy weight and fell with a crash. Several woodsheds went down too, but no great loss was sustained by anyone.

HELPING THE POOR.

The warden of the poor did not keep open doors yesterday, but Dr. Fox and the police department did. Early in the morning Dr. Fox went to police headquarters and assisted the chief of police in helping the needy. The members of the department did not find many cases of destitution, and those that were found were easily supplied. Donations were sent in by a great many people and were disposed of judiciously. Last night Dr. Fox said:

"There has been no bad cases reported. We have received a few, however. Those who are in need of help and have been sick. This has been a fall with such weather that everybody could work, and get something ahead. I'll venture the assertion that a greater number of people—poor ones too—have a supply of fuel and provisions laid away for cold weather than ever before."

Among other donations received during the day by Chief Connolly at police headquarters yesterday were the following amounts in money:

Henry Hillyer	$1 00
W. B. Crosby	5 00
W. C. Dodson	2 00
Cash	1 00

When the book upon which cases of destitution are kept was made up last night, it presented the following names that can be helped:

Mrs. Smith, 75½ Whitehall street.

Mrs. Snipes, Chestnut street, near Carter.

Family at 143 North avenue.

Two negro women on McDaniel street, near East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia shops.

Mrs. Lou Culver, Cooper street.

MR. JONES'S LOSS.

Mr. W. O. Jones, the liveryman, whose misfortune was chronicled yesterday morning, was busy all day removing his damaged carriages. Some of the buggies can be repaired, but the carriages are all ruined. During the day hundreds of people called at the house to tender Mr. Jones any aid in their power.

IN THE SIGNAL OFFICE.

A CONSTITUTION reporter climbed up into the signal office in the custom house, last night, and found Mr. O'Donnell, the assistant observer, busy making weather notes.

"How is the weather?" asked the reporter.

"It is pleasant enough in this office," replied Mr. O'Donnell, "but, as you are aware, it is just the reverse outside. The weather is miserable, and it is likely to become more miserable."

"Was the snow storm now prevailing predicted by the department at Washington?"

"Yes; that is, a cold wave was predicted on the 1st instant, and this office was directed to put up the cold wave signal. Since the 1st the predictions have been fair weather, slightly cooler, light rains, followed by lower temperature."

"But was there any positive prediction of snow?"

"Yes, such a prediction was received this morning. This office was notified that a heavy snow would fall in Georgia, followed by lower temperature. This office is supposed not to make predictions, but I will venture one of my own: The probabilities are that snow will continue to fall some time longer. I do not think there will be any material change in the weather before Wednesday."

"How have the winds been, and how deep is the snow?"

"Well, you know that last night a very high wind prevailed. This morning at 7 o'clock the wind was blowing from the northwest. At three this afternoon it was blowing from the north. At 7 o'clock it was blowing from the northwest, and it is still blowing from that direction. At this hour, 9:30 o'clock, the sleet and snow together are six inches deep on a level. If the snow continues to fall all night it will, perhaps, be twelve or fourteen inches deep in the morning. I am of the opinion that it will continue to fall."

No reports from other points had been received at the office. This was partly due to the bad condition of the telegraph wires. Mr. O'Donnell said, however, that with such a storm prevailing in Atlanta, very heavy storms must have visited points further north. Passengers who arrived by trains from the north reported a heavy fall of snow all through the northern part of the state, beginning at some places on Friday night, and at others on Saturday morning.

JINGLING SLEIGH BELLS.

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon the snow was in fine condition for sleighing. Although it was Sunday, the opportunity was not to be neglected. People who owned sleighs had them brought out, and were soon gliding over the streets in great glee. Wheels were removed from carriages and buggies, and improvised runners substituted.

By 4:30 o'clock, quite a large number of people were enjoying sleigh rides. The jingle of the bells was a sound at once pleasant and novel. All sorts of bells were used, from the tiny sleigh bell up to the unmusical cow bell. One ambitious individual carried an auctioneer's bell in his hand and rang it vigorously every time he met a sleigh.

A very small cutter, driven by a well known young man, attracted much attention. It was built to accommodate one person, or two of unusual thinness, but it was made to hold three. Every time it turned a corner the spectators expected to see the occupants fall out into the snow. No such accident occurred, however, and it is safe to say that no other sleighing party had half as much fun.

About dark a sleigh, occupied by a big burly negro, appeared on Marietta street. It created a great deal of amusement. It was of novel construction, being one-half of an oil barrel. Whenever it struck a compact bank of snow it would turn over and throw the negro out. He would struggle to his feet, right his novel vehicle, jump into it, and start off again, joining in the laugh of the spectators.

Among those who were out sleighing were Mr. Charles Beermann and Mr. Ed. Calloway.

A SERIOUS FALL.

Mr. John Ryan met with a serious and almost fatal accident last night about twelve o'clock. Mr. Ryan was on top of one of the buildings on Whitehall street superintending the removal of the snow. The sky-light was completely covered with snow, and without knowledge of its existence Mr. Ryan in walking across the roof stepped upon it. The skylight was not stout enough to hold him up and gave way. Mr. Ryan dropped from the roof into the store, and was quite severely hurt. Captain Crim and patrolmen on the beat came to Mr. Ryan's rescue, and he was taken to his home. He complained of intense pain in his back and breast. His physician apprehends no trouble. Mr. Ryan's escape was almost a miracle.

A HUMAN BADGER.

How a Man Gradually Turned Himself Into a Bestial Creature.

From the San Francisco Call.

It was once my fortune to run across a human badger, who would have been a prize for Darwin, as he was a fair sample of the genius homo on the way backward; in fact, degenerating, and, as far as I could judge, in advance of the gorilla inasmuch as the man could build a fire. I was riding across country in Maryland, about twenty miles from Washington, when I came upon what appeared to be a muskrat's nest, only at the top there was a hole, blackened around the edges. A further investigation showed a side opening about large enough to allow a man to crawl in. I knocked by tossing a cornstalk down the chimney, and in a few moments there appeared from the door a negro so hideous, so bestial in every feature, that my very horse backed off. It was the missing link, if there ever was one, and the jargon of sounds that the creature uttered only added to the strangeness of his appearance. I could not understand a word, and rode over the fields to a house where the owner not only gave me the history of the strange being, but induced me to crawl into the den after him. The man could only talk in a gibberish understood by his employer. He was not an idiot, as we might have supposed, but was simply, as my acquaintance put it, a type of the lowest kind. He had owned him before the war, and he was valued as a laborer, preferring to work in ditches, often up to his waist in water, where he would wallow like a hog. His ex-owner told me that the man claimed to have been a prince in his native country, that he was sold as a slave and brought to Florida, and finally again sold here. At that time he was being paid a nominal sum, which he gave to an alleged relative, reserving only enough to supply himself with food and tobacco. The underground burrow was reached by crawling through a short tunnel that led into a room below the surface of the ground, with room for three or four persons to sit, but not stand. In one corner was a fire hole, but the sides of the hovel were baked and blackened by the smoke that must have filled the room. Two or three tin dishes, a pile of cornstalks as a bed, completed the outfit of this human being, who lived here winter and summer. This was a number of years ago, and if this specimen has gone on reverting and degenerating, he may (time being no object) have reached a more comfortable stage, and now be found covered with a coating of hair or fur, have forgotten how to build a fire, and be on the confines of that bald and toothless time that is predicted for the future human race so cheerfully by a German scientist.

If your throat feels sore or uncomfortable, use promptly Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant. It will relieve the air-passages of all phlegm or mucous, allay inflammation, and so give the affected parts a chance to heal. No safer remedy can be had for all Coughs and Colds, or any complaints of the Throat or Lungs, and a brief trial will prove its efficacy.

Lieutenant Greely on Colonel Gilder.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

Lieutenant A. W. Greely was asked at the Sturtevant house last night what he thought the chances were of Colonel W. H. Gilder's ever reaching the north pole. "I think they are nothing at all," said he. "I thought so when I heard that he had missed taking passage in the New London whale ship. That was his opportunity to get his stores and apparatus north. Going the way he subsequently took, north from Manitoba, it was impossible for him to carry as good an outfit as if he had gone by ship. Still, if he can reach Marble Island, on the extreme northwest of Hudson's bay, where the whale-ships winter, he may put himself in shape. He is above Fort York now. Gilder is a determined man and knows what he has undertaken, but he has a tremendous task before him. Why, if he should succeed in making the trip to the pole and back, we would not hear from him for at least three years. He asked my advice before he went. His plans for the trip differed from my ideas. He believed in utilizing the means the Esquimaux are provided with, while I believe in using the best apparatus civilized people have and then to profit by the Esquimaux experience. I brought the Englishmen over to my views concerning the value of dog sledging up there. Colonel Gilder's progress will be delayed in winter not so much by cold as by the intense darkness. Did you ever think that the nearest approach to the north pole, made by Lieutenant Lockwood, of my party, on May 13, 1882, was 3[illegible] miles, or a distance no greater than that from Albany to Washington?"

A Fugitive Murderer Captured.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., December 5.—[Special.]—Sheriff Conner, of this county, telegraphs the Times from Sevier county, Arkansas, that he has just captured John Golston in that county. Golston is charged with having murdered one James Evans, at a corn shucking near this city about eight years ago. Having been a fugitive from justice since that time.

If you would save time and money take Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and none other. 25 c.

ELI PERKINS ON LIQUOR.

What it Costs to Indulge in Drink and How It Impoverishes.

"Britons," said President Cotton, "spend annually £140,000,000 or $700,000,000 in drink, an everage of $19 for each Englishman."

Germany has 11,800 breweries, which turn out $46,000,000 gallons of beer.

America spends $900,000,000 annually for rum. The money wasted in drink in England, Germany and America, would buy all the bread and meat eaten by the three nations. This awful burden compels twice the amount of labor in the world. This drink burden makes two-thirds of our sickness and three-fourths of our criminals.

"Yes, but you don't have to bear this burden if you don't drink," says the drunkard.

You are wrong, my friend. I paid $425 taxes on my New York house last year. What was this tax used for? It was to govern a city where three-fourths of the arrests were made on account of drunkenness. I can govern myself, but I have to pay $425 a year to be protected from the criminal classes, made criminal through rum.

I was lecturing out in Kansas last spring, where they have prohibition. An intemperate man came to me one day and said:

"Yes, Mr. Perkins, this prohibition will bring ruin to the state."

"It will, will it?"

"Yes, it will impoverish us and destroy our business houses."

"Now, let's see about this, my friend," I said, "Let's examine this a little. If a Kansas farmer brings a thousand bushels of corn to Topeka, he gets how much for it?"

"Four hundred dollars," answered my friend.

"Now, if they take this thousand over to Peoria, how much whisky will it make?"

"Four thousand gallons."

"And this whisky is worth—how much?"

"O, after they have paid $4,000 revenue tax on it to the other thirty-six states, it will be worth about $4,600.

"And if this whisky should come back to Kansas you would have to pay about $4,600 for it. Would it be worth anything to your citizens?"

"No; I suppose it would cause a great deal of idleness and crime. It would hurt us. I never did think whisky a positive benefit. I—"

"Well, I'll tell you," I said. "It will hurt you directly about $5,000 worth. You would sell the corn from which this whisky is made for $400, and then buy back the whisky for $5,000. You would be directly out of pocket just $4,600. And, indirectly, it would cost Kansas, in idleness and crime, caused by the four thousand gallons of whisky, about $20,000. It would take 16,000 men a day apiece to drink it up, if they drank a quart a day each. The loss of 16,000 days' labor to Kansas would be $20,000, wouldn't it?"

"By heavens!" exclaimed my friend, "I never heard it put in that way. I see it all plainly now. I'll never say anything about prohibition damaging Kansas again."

"Yes," I said, "If Kansas can save $25,000 on every thousand bushels of corn by letting it go over to Peoria, the more she is damaged that way the richer she will become, until finally Illinois, utterly impoverished, will have to call on Kansas to lend her money to build her poorhouses. But there is one thing in Kansas," I said, "that will be ruined by prohibition."

"What is that?" asked my friend.

"Why, her poorhouses. Your poorhouses and jails will become empty. Think of a poorhouse with not a soul in it but the poormaster! Think of a jail without a convict—poor bankrupt jail and poorhouse!"

The Shadow On the Wall.

Emmet, Aiken, S. C.: Can you get and print for me a fugitive poem called "The Shadow On the Wall?"

We presume this is the poem our correspondent asks for:

My home a stately dwelling is
  With lofty, arching doors;
There is carving on the ceiling high,
  And velvet on the floors;
A rich and costly mansion
  Where noiseless servants wait,
And 'neath the escutcheon's gilding
  None enter but the great,
But a happier home is near it, a humble cottage small,
And I envy its sweet mistress—her shadow on the wall.

My pictures are the pride of art,
  And drawn by skillful hands;
But the painted figures never move,
  Nor change the painted hands.
Before the poorest window
  More gorgeous pageants glide,
Within the lowliest households
  More lifelike groups abide.
And I turn from soulless symbols that crowd my stately hall
To watch the shifting shadow upon the cottage wall.

My princely husband never bends
  To kiss me on the lips;
His heart is in his iron safe,
  His thoughts are with his ships.
But when the twilight gathers
  Adown the dusky street,
The little housewife listens
  The sound of coming feet.
And by the gleaming firelight I see a figure tall
Bend down and kiss my neighbor—the shadow on the wall.

My garden gratings, fair and high,
  Shut up its costly spoils,
And through its ordered paths all day
  The patient gardener toils.
My neighbor's is a grass plot,
  With a hardy butter cup.
Where children's dimpled fingers
  Pull dandelions up;
Where on a baby's silken head all day the sunbeams fall,
Till sunset shadows linger upon the cottage wall.

My petted lapdog, warm and safe,
  Nestles upon my knee;
My birds have shut their diamond eyes
  That love to look for me;
Lonely I watch my neighbor,
  And watching, can but weep,
To see her rock her darlings
  Upon her breast asleep.
Alas, my dog is gentle, my doves come at my call,
But there's no childish shadow upon my parlor wall.

My beauty is the talk of fools,
  And by the gas light's glare,
In glittering dress and gleaming gems
  I know that I am fair,
But there is something fairer,
  Whose charm in loving lies,
And there is something dearer—
  The light of happy eyes.
So I return triumphant, queen of the brilliant ball,
To envy the sweet shadow of the housewife on the wall.

My earthly lot is great and high,
  But her's is humble, low,
Yet I would give my heirtage
  Her deeper joys to know,
For husbands that are lovers
  Are rare in all the lands,
And hearts grow fit for heaven
  Molded by childish hands.
And while I go up lonely before the Judge of all,
A cherub troop will usher the shadow on the wall.

Maverick National Bank,

Boston, Mass.

Capital - - - - $400,000

Surplus - - - - 400,000

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and corporations solicited.

Our facilities for COLLECTIONS are excellent, and we re-discount for banks when balances warrant it.

Boston is a Reserve City, and balances with us from Banks (not located in other Reserve Cities) count as a reserve.

We draw our own Exchange on London and the continent, and make cable transfers and place money by telegraph throughout the United States and Canada.

Government Bonds bought and sold, and Exchanges in Washington made for Banks without extra charge.

We have a market for prime first-class Investment Securities, and invite proposals from States, Counties and Cities when issuing bonds.

We do a general Banking business, and invite correspondence.

ASA P. POTTER, President.

JOS. W. WORK, Cashier.

Nov30-dem-wed sat fin col

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M. D., Atlanta, Ga. Office 65½ Whitehall Street.

Name this paper, Jan27—dly sun wed fri wky

A PORTRAIT OF HENRY CLAY.

The Appearance and Bearing of the Famous Statesman.

From the December Century.

Mr. Clay was tall and broad-shouldered without being bulky or fleshy, and when at all excited was of stately and commanding presence. Though his long limbs were loosely put together, yet his manner was neither awkward nor uncouth, nor ever embarrassed; on the contrary, it was easy and natural and wholly unpretentious; it was the easy, nonchalant air of a man accustomed to the ways of the world, and conscious that he was at least the peer of the foremost in every crowd in which he happened to be. Indeed, my own opinion is that he was never in the slightest degree, even in his early youth, awed by the presence of any one; he never seemed to feel, and my belief is he never felt, that he was ever at any time in the presence of any one superior to himself. And therefore he was not only strikingly at ease, but at home, wherever he was, whether among his neighbors or strangers, whether at a social gathering or at the bar, or as the speaker of the house of representatives, or on the floor of the senate; and in my judgment he would have felt equally at home at a conference with kings and emperors. He seemed to have not only an instinctive consciousness of his own strength, but of his own special capacity for leadership. Therefore he would take the lead to himself as if unconsciously, whatever the occasion, and as naturally and as gracefully as if it were his birthright; and few there were, if any, whoever seemed to be surprised that he had taken the place for which nature appeared to have designed him. Indeed, without any appearance of self-assertion on his part, and as if unconsciously to himself, there was something in his presence and his manner that gave to him an authoritative air, and made him for the time the central, the commanding figure of the group about him.

Recent Courting.

Boys' Chat presents the following latest styles of lovemaking from current books:

DIRECT STYLE.

"Ruth," said I, stepping up close to her, "do you like to be with me as you have been?"

When she answered me she raised her eyes to me with a look in them of a deep blue sky, seen through a sort of Indian summer mist, and gazing thus she said:

"Of course I like it."

"Then let us make it suitable," I said, taking both her hands in mine.

There was another look in which the skies shone clear and bright, and then in a moment it was all done.—[The Casting Away of Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aleshine.

SPEECHLESS STYLE.

And then our eyes met again. I know not what mine expressed, but in hers was shining a certain tender defiance, a sweet audacity. She put her hand through my arm, as if she would not look at me longer, she leaned her forehead against my sleeve and laughed.—[John Jerome.

ENTHUSIASTIC STYLE.

He lifted her lovely face in his hands and kissed it again—kissed the rosy cheeks and the white dropped eyelids and red smiling mouth, and vowed with every kiss that she was the most adorable of women.—[A Bow of Orange Ribbon.

TRANSFERRED AFFECTION.

"But I could not look into your clear eyes and say 'I love you,' and know you might learn from her or any one that I said this before."

"How long would you be willing to wait for me?" she asked, in tones so low he could scarcely catch the words.

He bounded to her side and took her unresisting hand.

"Oh, Gertrude," he pleaded, "prove me, give me a chance, let me show that I am not without manhood and constancy. Believe me. I know the priceless gift I'm asking, but what else can I do? I have tried for weeks to conquer the feeling you have inspired—tried with all the help that pride and sense of duty and honor could give, but it is utterly useless. I am wholly at your mercy."—Nature's Serial Story.

SENSIBLE FORM.

"Do you love me, Mary?"

"Yes."

"Thanks. Much obliged."—Not yet tried in novels.

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Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kind, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, New York.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

Will be sold at the Courthouse at public outcry, on Tuesday, December 7th,

A Good Farm

OF

84 ACRES

On the Jonesboro road, four miles south of Atlanta. It has over half a mile of frontage on the public road, has a stream of running water nearly its entire length; can be easily divided into smaller farms, each with a good frontage and building site, and with running water on each place. It lies nearly level; has four acres set in grass. A two-room dwelling on the place. Sold as the property of Moses Cole, deceased.

GEO. WINSHIP, Administrator.

N. R. FOWLER, Auctioneer.

Funeral Notice.

CLEMMONS—The friends and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Clemmons, Mrs. S. F. Judson, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Tidwell are invited to attend the funeral of Mrs. J. A. Clemmons, today at 11 o'clock a. m. from St. Philip's church. Burial at Oakland, December 6th, 18[illegible]. Pall bearers:

Mr. J. W. Rossey,	Mr. Jacob Kries,
Mr. John B. Goodwin,	Mr. H. M. Beutell,
Mr. J. F. Lester,	Mr. C. A. Rauschenberg.

Pall bearers please meet at office of Patterson & Bowden at 10 a. m. sharp.

Frank X. Bliley, John F. Barclay,

D. G. WYLIE & CO.,

Embalmers,

Undertakers and Funeral Directors

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MOST PERFECT MADE

The United States Government

Places Dr. Price's at the head of the entire list.

(See NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH BULLETIN—Supplement No. 6, page 29, Washington, D. C.)

The Canadian Government

Places Dr. Price's at the head of the entire list.

(See report to the COMMISSIONER OF INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT, Ottawa (seat of government), Canada, April 3rd, 1883.)

It is the purest and strongest. Free from Ammonia, free from Lime, free from Alum, and is recommended for general family use by the Heads of the Great Universities and Public Food Analysts.

Persons doubting the truthfulness of this can write any of the Chemists named:

Prof. R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., L. L. D., Bellevue Medical College, New York.
Prof. H. C. WHITE, State Chemist, University Georgia, Athens, Ga.
Prof. R. C. KEDZIE, Late President State Board of Health, Lansing, Mich.
Prof. H. M. SCHEFFER, Analytical Chemist, St. Louis, Mo.
Prof. CHARLES E. DWIGHT, Analytical Chemist, Wheeling, W. Va.
Prof. JAMES F. BABCOCK, State Assayer, Boston, Mass.
Dr. ELIAS H. BARTLEY, B. S., Chemist to the Dep't of Health, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Prof. CURTIS C. HOWARD, M. Sc., Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio.
Prof. M. DELFONTAINE, Analytical Chemist, Chicago, Ill.
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Prof. JOHN M. ORDWAY, Mass. Institute of Technology, Boston.
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Prof. A. H. SABIN, State Chemist, Burlington, Vt.
Prof. JOHN BOHLANDER, Jr., A. M., M. D., Prof. Chemistry and Toxicology, College Medicine and Surgery, Cincinnati, O.
Profs. AUSTEN & WILBER, Profs. Chemistry, Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J.
Prof. GEORGE E. BARKER, Prof. Chemistry University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
Prof. PETER COLLIER, Chief Chemist for the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
Profs. HEYS & RICE, Profs. Chemistry, Ontario School Pharmacy, Toronto, Canada.
Dr. JAMES ALBRECHT, Chemist at the United States Mint, New Orleans, La.
Prof. EDGAR EVERHART, Prof. Chemistry, University of Texas, Austin, Texas.
Prof. E. W. HILGARD, Prof. Chemistry, University California, Berkeley, Cal.

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MARSHAL'S SALES.

SALE BY THE CITY OF PROPERTY BOUGHT at marshal's tax sales, and held one year, will be sold before the court house door of Fulton county on the first Tuesday in January, 1887, the following described property, which was purchased by the city at marshal's sales for taxes due the city of Atlanta, which property had been held by the city more than one year, on the 15th day of November, 1886, and was, by the city clerk, on that day, reported to the mayor and general council, at a regular meeting of that body, and was, by said mayor and general council, by resolution passed at said meeting, directed to be sold by the tax committee of said body, after advertisement, according to law, at public outcry, to the highest bidder. The mayor will make quit claim deed to each piece of property sold. City lot in ward 1, land lot 19, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing half acre, more or less, on Highland avenue and Sampson street. The said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Lowe; levied on as the property of B H Bigham, for city taxes for the year 1885, and purchased by the city November 3d 1885.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 45, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 44x83 feet, more or less, on Chamberlin street, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Mullins and Gaines; levied on as the property of George Brown, colored, for city taxes for the year 1885, and purchased by the city November 3rd 1885.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 52, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Bell street, No. 56, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Garrett and Sullivan; levied as the property of R. H. Butler, trustee, for city taxes for the year 1885, and purchased by the city November 3rd 1885.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 45, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 3-16 acre, more or less, on Daniel street, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Nicker and Pattison; levied on as the property of Mrs. L. C. Camp, for city taxes for the year 1885, and purchased by the city November 3rd 1885.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 88, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 47x154 feet, more or less, on Maple street, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Collier and Hampton; levied on as the property of Sarah Collier for city taxes for the year 1885, and purchased by the city November 3d, 1885.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 51, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 70x95 feet, more or less, on Harris street, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Hill and Regenstein; levied on as the property of Dora Currington, col., for city taxes for the year 1885, and purchased by the city November 3d, 1885.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x100 feet, more or less, on Tatnall street, No. 93, the said being —— property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoing James and Brice; levied on as the property of Mrs. O. A. Dunn for city taxes for the year 1885, and purchased by the city November 3d, 1885.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 80, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x106 feet, more or less, on Cherry street, No——, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Wilson and Corley; levied on as the property of James Dunaway for city taxes for the year 1885, and purchased by the city November 3d, 1885.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 109, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x100 feet, more or less, on Dorsey street. The said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Beall and Terrell; levied on as the property of J W England for city taxes for the year 1885, and purchased by the city November 3d, 1885.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 6, land lot 79, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 106x200 feet, more or less, on North Avenue and West Peachtree street. The said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining White; levied on as the property of Francis Fontaine for city taxes for the year 1885, and purchased by the city November 3d, 1885.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 54, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x100 feet more or less, on South avenue, now Crew street and Martin street. The said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia. Levied on as the property of Mrs. Edith Flood for city taxes for the year 1885, and purchased by the city November 3, 1885.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 83, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing one acre, more or less, on Foundry and Mangum streets, No. The said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Horne & Watson. Levied on as the property of Mrs. S. E. Gabbett for city taxes for the year 1885, and purchased by the city November 3, 1885.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 19, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 5 acres, more or less, on Randolph and Morris streets, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining DeGive et. al. and city line; levied on as the property of Mrs M G S Gardner for city taxes for the year 1885, and purchased by the city November 3, 1885.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 83, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 52x145 feet, more or less, on Maple street, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia; levied on as the property of Joseph Harber, colored, for city taxes for the year 1885, and purchased by the city November 3, 1885.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 86, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x100 feet, more or less, on Glenn street, No. 245. The said being property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Thomas. Levied on as the property of Caroline Hutchinson, colored, for city taxes for the year 1885, and purchased by the city November 3, 1885.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 6, land lot 50, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 35x128 feet, more or less, on Currier street, No. —, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining O'Neal & Rice. Levied on as the property of Mary Hill, colored, for city taxes for the year 1885, and purchased by the city November 3, 1885.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 51, originally Henry now Fulton county Georgia, containing 50x100 feet more or less on Valentine street, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Bailey and Rich; levied on as the property of Wm. Horton, colored, for city taxes for the year 1885, and purchased by the city November 3d, 1885.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 83, originally Henry now Fulton county Georgia, containing 52x145 feet more or less on Maple street, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta Georgia; levied on as the property of Olivia Hamby for city taxes for the year 1885, and purchased by the city November 3d, 1885.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga., containing 60x160 feet, more or less, on Markham and Walnut streets, No. 192, the said being property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Alexander & Goodhue, levied on as the property of E Jennings, colored, for city taxes for the year 1885, and purchased by the city November 3, 1885.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 85, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga., containing 50x200 feet, more or less, on Hood and Ira streets, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga, adjoining Lively and Alley, levied on as the property of J. F. Jones, agent, for city taxes for the year 1885, and purchased by the city November 3, 1885.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 109, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ½ acre more or less, on alley, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Herring and Anderson; levied on as the property of Thomas Jackson's estate for city taxes for the year 1885, and purchased by the city November 3d, 1885.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 54, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x125 feet, more or less, on southeast corner Little and Martin streets, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia; levied on as the property of R. L. Jones, for city taxes for the year 1885, and purchased by the city November 3d, 1885.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 6, land lot 79, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 11 lots 50x120 feet each, more or less, on Gresham and Orchard and Venable streets, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia; levied on as the property of T F Johnson for city taxes for the year 1885, and purchased by the city November 3d, 1885.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 83, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 47x154 feet, more or less, on Maple street, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Grant and Collier; levied on as the property of A Lawson, colored, for city taxes for the year 1885, and purchased by the city November 3d, 1885.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 46, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x140 feet, more or less, on Wheat street, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Culver and Ausley; levied on as the property of Mrs. M. H. Low for city taxes for the year 1885, and purchased by the city November 3d, 1885.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 47, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x100 feet, more or less, on Pine street, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Walters and Ford; levied on as the property of F. Lewis, col., for city taxes for the year 1885, and purchased by the city November 3d, 1885.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 44, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x156 feet, more or less; on Jones street, to an alley, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Glenner and Day; levied on as the property of Jas McDonald for city taxes for the year 1885, and purchased by the city November 3, 1885.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 46, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 76x146 feet, more or less, on Summit avenue, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Kingsberry; levied on as the property of Wm V McMillan for city taxes for the year 1885, and purchased by the city November 3, 1885.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 109, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 65x131 feet, more or less, on Larkin street, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Stocks and Stocks; levied on as the property of J K McCall for city taxes for the year 1885, and purchased by the city November 3d, 1885.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 20, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 85x100 feet, more or less, on Fenne street, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Elswald; levied on as the property of J B McCrary for city taxes for the year 1885, and purchased by the city November 3d, 1885.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 54, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 2¾ acres, more or less, on Connolly and Love streets, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Nealon; levied on as the property of W. H. McWhorter for city taxes for the year 1885, and purchased by the city November 3, 1885.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 46, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 54x128 feet, more or less, on Wheat and Howland streets, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Duck and Woodward; levied on as the property of Jas H Maloney, agent, for city taxes for the year 1885, and purchased by the city November 3, 1885.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 1 acre, more or less, on Walker and Larkin streets, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining alley and Stevens; levied on as the property of Morgan & Dixon for city taxes for the year 1885, and purchased by the city November 3d, 1885.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 47, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 98x80 feet, more or less, on east side Hilliard street, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Bacon Rice, et al.; levied on as the property of Lavinia Mangum for city taxes for the year 1885, and purchased by the city November 3d, 1885.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 21, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 45x85 feet, more or less, on McDonough street, now Capitol avenue, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Pendleton, Elmore and McDonald; levied on as the property of Carrie Robinson, trustee, for city taxes for the year 1885, and purchased by the city November 3, 1885.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 54, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 25x100 feet, more or less, on Martin and Crew streets, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia; levied on as the property of E G Roberts, trustee, for city taxes for the year 1885, and purchased by the city November 3, 1885.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 82, originally Henry now Fulton county Georgia, containing 50x60 feet more or less on Marietta to railroad, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta Georgia adjoining city limits; levied on as the property of Milton Reed for city taxes for the year 1885, and purchased by the city November 3d, 1885.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 77, originally Henry now Fulton county Georgia, containing 45x165 feet more or less on Peters street No. 11, the said being property in the city of Atlanta Georgia adjoining Abbott and Chamberlin; levied on as the property of J. S. Smith for city taxes for the year 1885, and purchased by the city November 3d, 1885.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 83, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 1-8 acre, more or less, on an alley, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia; levied on as the property of H T Spinks, for city taxes for the year 1885, and purchased by the city November 3, 1885.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 47, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 56x85 feet, more or less, on Cox street, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Freeland and Fletcher; levied on as the property of Dr W C Smith for city taxes for the year 1885, and purchased by the city November 3, 1885.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 85, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 152x100 feet, more or less, on Gregg street, to an alley, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Phillips and Fitzgibbons; levied on as the property of George Schaefer for city taxes for the year 1885, and purchased by the city November 3d, 1885.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 20, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x83 feet, more or less, on Savannah street, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Wallace and Prysock; levied on as the property of Jno M Stanley for city taxes for the year 1885, and purchased by the city November 3d, 1885.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 110, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x86 feet, more or less, on Granger street, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia; levied on as the property of A. F. Todd & Bro., for city taxes for the year 1885, and purchased by the city November 3d, 1885.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 85, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 31x190 feet, more or less, on Robins street, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Farrar and Selig; levied on as the property of Dr. F. F. Taber, agent estate of L. J. Taber for city taxes for the year 1885, and purchased by the city November 3d, 1885.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 47, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 114x165 feet, more or less, on 40 feet street, 114 feet west of Blackman street, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga. Levied on as the property of Isham Teasley for city taxes for the year 1885, and purchased by the city November 3, 1885.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 82, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 38x100 feet, more or less, on Kennedy and Lambert streets, No. —, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga. Levied on as the property of J. L. Thompson for city taxes for the year 1885, and purchased by the city November 3, 1885.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Larkin street, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Yancey; levied on as the property of W F Jack for city taxes for the year 1884, and purchased by the city March 3d, 1885.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 48½x120 feet, more or less, on Decatur, between Hilliard and Yonge streets, No 335, the said being property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia; levied on as the property of Mrs Ivey for proportion of cost of paving the roadway or street proper of Decatur street with rubble stone, and purchased by the city July 7th, 1885.

W J GARRETT,
JAMES BELL,
CHAS A COLLIER,
Tax Committee.

J H GOLDSMITH, City Clerk.

BY ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT Court, Northern District of Georgia, in the case of Thornton M. Hinkle, Trustee, vs. The Georgia Chemical and Mining Company—No. 275 in equity—I will offer at public sale to the highest bidder at the usual place of having Marshal's sales, in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, on Friday, January 7, 1887, at 11 a. m., the property, real and personal, of the said company, as follows:

Two tracts of land, parts of Lot No. 210, in the Fifteenth district of DeKalb county, state of Georgia, viz:

1. The first tract is bounded on the north by the right of way of the Georgia railroad, on the east by land of William J. Northern, on the west by land of John M. Nace (formerly), and on the south by the old Clay place, and containing 45 acres, more or less, being the same conveyed to Otto Laist as President of said Georgia C. & M. Company by Joseph Jones, Trustee, et. al. (See deed dated April 25, 1881, and recorded in Book W, page 222, land records of said county); excepting, however, a part thereof, on June 29, 1881, conveyed by said company to the Pendleton Guano Company, containing 5¼ acres, more or less, running S. 64½° E. along said right of way and fronting same, 250 feet from center of Pendleton Guano Co's side track; thence S. 17½° W. 601 feet; thence N. 73½° W. 378 feet; thence N. 10¾° E. to small hickory tree, 412 feet; thence N. 30¼°, E. 94 feet to post; thence N. 50° E. to point between the two railroad tracks, 57 feet; thence N. 62½° E. to center of side track, 98½ feet.

2. The second tract begins at the south side of the Georgia railroad, at the corner of Dr. Joseph Jones' land, running back his west line to southwest corner of his land; thence due west to a branch; thence north along said branch to its source; thence in a straight line to a culvert on said railroad west of Capel McLendon's gate; thence along the right of way of said railroad to the beginning, containing 42 acres, more or less, being the same conveyed to the said company by J. M. Nace, Trustee. (See deed dated May 7, 1881, and recorded in Book "W," page 224, of said land records), except a part thereof heretofore, to-wit: On August 29, 1881, conveyed by said company to George W. Scott & Co., viz: commencing at a point on the said right of way, where the property so purchased from Dr. Jones joins that purchased from Nace, Trustee, and thence running due south 10 chains 23 links to a point 3 feet 6 inches east of the double oaks; thence west 10 chains 32 links to middle of run; thence up the middle of run to the spring; thence N. 16½° W. 1 chain 10 links; thence N. 28° E. in direction of culvert under said railroad 1 chain 54 links to said right of way; thence E. 2° S. along said right of way 5 chains 25 links; thence E. 9° S. along said right of way 6 chains; thence E. 18½° S. along said right of way 3 chains 70 links to the beginning, containing 15 acres, 3 roods, 7 perches.

And all the buildings, mills, machinery, tools, fixtures, acid chambers, boilers, engines, copper reduction works and property of every kind, whether real or personal, situated upon said land and in the buildings thereon, being that now owned and used by said company in its business.

Together with all other property, real and personal, in said DeKalb county owned by said company, and all other property and material, rights and privileges appurtaining to it, wherever situated in the northern district of Georgia; the benefit of all contracts with other companies or persons; all the franchises, rights and privileges of said company. All personal property not used as a part of the factory or tools, including material and goods manufactured or in process of manufacture, except such acid and acid phosphate, as the receiver in said cause may have theretofore sold, shall be sold separate from the realty for cash.

The plant, represented by the land, buildings, mill, machinery, tools, fixtures, engines, boiler, acid chambers, copper reduction works, laboratory, and all appliances and appurtenances used in the factory, shall be sold in one parcel. Ten thousand dollars of purchase money to be par cash upon the spot, balance within five days. Said balance, or any part thereof, may at the bidder's option, be paid in bonds or coupons of said company entitled to share in the proceeds of the sale, to the extent to which the particular bonds or coupons will be entitled to share in distribution of proceeds of the sale.

THORNTON M. HINKLE,
Commissioner of said court.
JULIUS L. BROWN,
ABBOTT & SMITH,
Attorneys.
dec6-d30d

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY,—TO THE SUPERior Court of said county: The petition of Hugh H. Colquitt, Alfred H. Colquitt, Frank M. Tremont, William L. Jeter, Andrew J. West, of Atlanta, state of Georgia, M. C. Butler, Edgefield, South Carolina; George T. Brown, Belton, South Carolina; Eugene C. Gordon, Decatur Alabama, and such others as may be associated with them, shows that they have entered into an association under the name and style of the "Colquitt Chemical Company." The objects of said association as follows:

1. To manufacture and sell improved farm machinery, engines, boilers, and kindred articles.
2. To manufacture and sell fertilizers and fertilizing material.
3. To form stock companies, establish agencies and build factories for manufacturing fertilizers and chemicals.

And generally to encourage and foster home industry and home manufactures by introducing the Colquitt fertilizer factory, and constructing factories on the plan already commenced by Hugh H. Colquitt, and utilizing his method of treating cotton seed in the manufacture of fertilizers as set forth in a patent granted to said Colquitt by letters patent from the United States government.

Petitioners ask that said association may have power to purchase all kinds of property, real and personal, incident to its business to give and receive mortgages, notes and all other evidences of debt, to sue and be sued, and to exercise all powers usually conferred upon corporations of similar character.

Petitioners show that the capital stock of said association is fifty thousand dollars, with the privilege of increasing it to one hundred thousand and that thirty thousand dollars of said stock has been paid in.

For the purposes aforesaid, petitioners ask that they and their associates and successors be incorporated for the period of twenty years, with the privilege of renewal, and that their principal office and place of business be located in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton, state of Georgia. November 26th, 1886.
BENJ. H. HILL,
Petitioners' Attorney.

Filed in office, November 26th, 1886.
C. H. STRONG, C. S. C.

A true copy, is appears of recordin this office
nov29-4t mon C. H. STRONG, C. S. C.

CITY MARSHAL'S SALE FOR CITY TAX FOR the years 1885 and 1886, and curbing and paving. Will be sold before the courthouse door in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in March, 1887, within the legal hours of sale, the following property levied on by city marshal to satisfy fi fas issued by order of mayor and general council of the city of Atlanta, Georgia, for city tax for the year 1885 and 1886, curbing and paving.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 54, originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 100x100 feet, more or less, on Martin and Love streets, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Nealon; levied on as the property of unknown owners, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said unknown owners for city taxes for the year 1886. Said fi fa paid by and transferred to J. W. Green and levy made by order and sale to be made for account of said transferee.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 54, originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 2¾ acres, more or less, on Connally and Love streets; the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Nealon; levied on as the property of unknown owners to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said unknown owners for city taxes for the year 1886. Said fi fa paid by and transferred to J. W. Green, and levy made by order and sale to be made for account of said transferee.

J. W. LOYD, City Marshal.
nov29 90d mon

THE GEORGIA RAILROAD.

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
Office General Manager.
Augusta, Ga., November 18th, 1886.

Commencing Sunday, 14th instant, the following passenger schedule will be operated:
Trains run by 90th meridian time.

FAST LINE.
NO. 27 WEST-DAILY.

Leave Augusta	7 45 am
Leave Washington	7 20 am
Leave Athens	7 45 am
Leave Gainesville	5 55 am
Arrive Atlanta	1 00 pm

NO. 28 EAST-DAILY.

Leave Atlanta	2 45 pm
Leave Gainesville	5 55 am
Arrive Athens	7 40 pm
Arrive Washington	7 35 pm
Arrive Augusta	8 15 pm

DAY PASSENGER TRAINS.

NO. 2 EAST-DAILY.		NO. 1 WEST-DAILY.	
L've Atlanta	8 00 am	L've Augusta	10 50 am
Ar Gainesville	8 25 pm	" Macon	7 10 am
" Athens	5 30 pm	" Milledgeville	9 38 am
" Washington	2 29 pm	" Washington	11 20 am
" Milledgeville	4 43 pm	" Athens	9 00 am
" Macon	6 15 pm	Ar Gainesville	8 25 pm
" Augusta	3 35 pm	" Atlanta	5 45 pm

NIGHT EXPRESS AND MAIL.

NO. 4 EAST-DAILY.		NO. 3 WEST-DAILY.	
L've Atlanta	7 30 pm	L've Augusta	9 40 pm
Ar Augusta	5 00 am	Ar Atlanta	6 10 am

COVINGTON ACCOMMODATION.

L've Atlanta	6 10 pm	L've Covington	5 40 am
" Decatur	6 46 pm	" Decatur	7 25 am
Ar Covington	8 30 pm	Ar Atlanta	7 55 am

DECATUR TRAIN.
(Daily except Sundays.)

L've Atlanta	9 00 am	L've Decatur	9 45 am
Ar Decatur	9 30 am	Ar Atlanta	10 15 am

CLARKSTON TRAINS.

L've Atlanta	12 10 pm	L've Clarkston	1 25 pm
L've Decatur	12 42 pm	L've Decatur	1 48 pm
Ar Clarkston	12 57 pm	Ar Atlanta	2 20 pm

Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4, and 3 will, if signalled, stop at any regular schedule flag station.

No connection for Gainesville on Sundays.

Train No. 27 will stop and receive passengers to and from the following stations only: Grovetown, Harlem, Dearing, Thompson, Norwood, Barnett, Crawfordville, Union Point, Greensboro, Madison, Rutledge, Social Circle, Covington, Conyers, Lithonia, Stone Mountain and Decatur. These trains make close connection for all points east, southeast, west, southwest, north and northwest, and carry through sleepers between Atlanta and Charleston.

Train No. 28 will stop and receive passengers at and from the following stations only: Grovetown, Harlem, Dearing, Thompson, Norwood, Barnett, Crawfordville, Union Point, Greensboro, Madison, Rutledge, Social Circle, Covington, Conyers, Lithonia, Stone Mountain and Decatur.

No. 28 stops at Union Point for supper.

Connects at Augusta for all points east and southeast.

W. GREEN, Gen'l. Manager. E. R. DORSEY, Gen'l. Pass. Agent.

CURE FOR THE DEAF

PECK'S PATENT IMPROVED CUSHIONED EAR DRUMS PERFECTLY RESTORE THE HEARING and perform the work of the natural drum. Invisible, comfortable and always in position. All conversation and even whispers heard distinctly. Send for illustrated book with testimonials, FREE. Address or call on F. HISCOX, 353 Broadway, New York. Mention this paper.
apr29—dly wed fri mon wky

ATLANTA FEMALE INSTITUTE
—AND—
College of Music

WILL REOPEN WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1886. The Music and Art Department are respectively under the care of Mr. Constantine Sternberg and Mr. William Lycett. For circulars apply to MRS. J. W. BALLARD, Principal.

AUCTION SALE
OF
Damaged Cotton.

Will be sold at Public Auction on Commercial Wharf, Charleston, S. C., for account of whom it may concern, as recommended by Board of Survey on Wednesday, December 8, about two thousand three hundred (2,300) bales cotton, more or less, damaged by fire and water, now landed from British steamer "Horseguards" at this port.

Catalogues furnished on day of sale.
4dec3t HENRY CARD, Agent.

GRAINS DR. FRANCK'S OF HEALTH

GENUINE GRAINS DE SANTE.—The best remedy against Migraine, Constipation and Congestion, may be recognised by having the words GRAINS DE SANTE DU DR. FRANCK printed in four colors on a Blue Box. Those contained in a red or any other colored box are imitation. FR. LEROY, Paris. E. FOUGERA & CO., N. Y., and at all Chemists.

Bankers and Brokers.

DARWIN G. JONES. EDWARD S. PRATT.

JONES & PRATT,
Bankers, and Brokers

in all classes securities. No. 3 E. Alabama Street, Atlanta, Ga. tf

W. H PATTERSON,
BOND & STOCK BROKER,
24 Pryor Street.

FOR SALE—Americus, Preston and Lumpkin railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent bonds, due 1906, Marietta and North Georgia railroad 1st mortgage 6 per cent bonds, due 1911.
Georgia Railroad Stock.
Knoxville and Ohio railroad 1st mortgage gold 6s, due 1925.
Exposition Mill Stock.
Union Compress Co. Stock.
WANTED—A. and W. Pt. Stock and debentures. Georgia railroad 6s, 1910-1922.
Atlanta City Bonds.

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN,
BROKER AND DEALER IN
BONDS AND STOCKS,
Office 12 East Alabama Street.

WANTED—Ga. R. R. bonds and stock; S. W. R. R. stock; Atlanta and West Point R. R. stock and certificates; Central R. R. stocks and certificates; Atlanta 6, 7 and 8 per cent bonds; Georgia bonds, and Georgia Pacific R. R. 1st mortgage.

THE TOLLESON COMMISSION CO.,
28 South Pryor Street,
—Brokers in—
Stocks, Bonds, Money and Securities.

WILL MAKE LOANS ON GOOD COLLATERALS
WANTED—Capitol City Land Co. Stock, Merchants Bank Stock, City Bonds and all kinds of Stocks and Bonds.
FOR SALE—Investment Securities. tf

W. H, HUGULEY & CO.,
BANKERS,
WEST POINT, - - - GEORGIA

Special Correspondents,
Chemical National Bank, New York.
Atlanta National Bank, Atlanta.

Correspondence Invited.

THE GATE CITY NATIONAL BANK
—OF ATLANTA, GA.—
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY,
Capital & Surplus $300,000.
Issues Certificates of Deposit Payable on Demand with Interest.

Three per cent per annum if left four months.
Four per cent per annum if left six months.
4½ per cent per annum if left twelve months.

Dissolution Notice.

ATLANTA, GA., NOV. 15th, 1886.

THE FIRM OF J. M. HUNNICUTT & Co., HAS this day been dissolved by mutual consent, C. M. Berry, agent, retiring. The business will be continued by J. M. Hunnicutt and J. J. Pillsbury under the firm name of J. M. Hunnicutt & Co., who assume all liabilities and will collect all accounts due the old firm.
J. M. HUNNICUTT,
C. M. BERRY, Agent,
J. J. PILLSBURY.

In retiring from the firm of J. M. Hunnicutt & Co., I desire to return thanks to all who have favored us with their patronage, and ask a continuance of the same to the new firm.
nov 16 d4t tu 5p C. M. BERRY.

SHROPSHIRE & JOHNSON,
(Established 1875.)
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
23 E. ALABAMA ST.

A FULL LINE OF SUGARS, COFFEES, MEATS, Lard, Flour, Corn, Oats, Hay, Bran and Shorts always on hand. All orders receive prompt attention. wed sun

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE
(Richmond & Danville Railroad Company)

The Favorite Route East.

Double Daily Trains and Elegant Coaches without change between ATLANTA and WASHINGTON, with Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars.

ATLANTA to NEW YORK,
—AND—
NEW ORLEANS to WASHINGTON.

Only 31 Hours Transit Atlanta to New York.

Schedule in effect November 14th, 1886.	Mail No. 53.	Express No. 51.
Leave Atlanta (City Time)	7 40 a m	1 45 p m
Leave Atlanta (R. & D. time)	8 40 a m	2 45 p m
Arrive Charlotte	6 25 p m	12 55 a m
" Salisbury	8 01 p m	2 39 a m
" Greensboro	9 47 p m	4 12 a m
" Danville	11 30 p m	6 00 a m
" Lynchburg	2 00 a m	8 50 a m
" Charlottesville	4 30 a m	11 05 a m
" Washington	8 10 a m	3 30 p m
" Baltimore	10 03 a m	4 48 p m
" Philadelphia	12 35 p m	7 17 p m
" New York	3 20 p m	9 20 p m
" Boston	10 30 p m	6 50 a m
Leave Danville	12 00 a m	6 25 a m
Arrive Richmond	6 40 a m	11 33 a m
" Norfolk	12 20no'n	7 30 p m
" Baltimore via York River Line (daily except Monday)		8 00 a m
Through trains from the East arrive Atlanta	10 40 a m	9 40 p m
Leave Atlanta		7 40 a m
Arrive Spartanburg		3 43 p m
Arrive Hendersonville		7 00 p m
" Asheville		8 00 p m

LULA ACCOMMODATION.
Daily except Sunday.

Leave Atlanta (city time)	4 30 p m
Arrive Gainesville (city time)	6 38 p m
Arrive Lula (city time)	6 56 p m
RETURNING.	
Leave Lula (city time)	5 40 a m
" Gainesville	6 05 a m
Arrive Atlanta (city time)	8 25 a m

ATLANTA TO ATHENS VIA NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD.

Daily except Sunday.	No. 56.	No. 41.
Leave Atlanta (city time)	7 40 a m	4 30 p m
Arrive Athens (city time)	11 50 a m	9 00 p m
Daily except Sunday.	No. 50.	No. 52.
Leave Athens (city time)	6 20 a m	2 15 p m
Arrive Atlanta (city time)	10 40 a m	9 40 p m

JAS. L. TAYLOR, Gen'l Pass. Ag't, Washington, D. C.
C. W. CHEARS, Ass't Gen. Pass. Agt. Atlanta, Ga. C. E. SERGEANT, City Pass. Ag't, Atlanta, Ga.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Showing the arrival and departure of all trains from the city. Central time.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
EAST TENNESSEE, VIRGINIA & GEORGIA R. R.	
*Day Express from S'v'h & Fla. No. 14 11:30 n'n	Florida Express, south, 6 am
Rome express. From north, No. 15, 11:10 am	*Day Express North, E. and West No. 14 12 15p m
*Cin. & Mem. Ex. from north, No. 11, 11 55 pm	*Day Express Phil. & N. Y., No. 12 2 35 am
*Day Express from n'th No 13 4 00 pm	*N. Y. Lim. north, Phila., etc., No. 16 5 40 pm
*Day Ex. from Jacksonville and Brunswick, No. 16 2 25 am	*Cannon Ball South for Sav. and Fla. No. 15, 12 night
	*Fast Express South for Savannah and Florida, No. 13 3 30pm

CENTRAL RAILROAD.

From Macon* 12 15 am	To Macon 3 00 am
" Sav'ah * 7 27 am	To Savannah* 6 40 am
" Bar'sville* 7 37 am	To Macon 2 00 pm
" Macon* 1 05 am	To Barn'sville 5 15 am
" Sav'ah * 9 00 am	To Savannah 6 50 pm

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

From Chatta'ga*2 15 am	To Chattanooga* 7 50 am
" " *6 30 am	To Chattanooga* 1 40 pm
" Marietta 8 35 am	To Rome 3 45 pm
" Rome 11 05 am	To Marietta 4 40 pm
" Chatt'ga* 1 44 pm	To Chattanooga* 5 50 pm
" " * 6 35 pm	To Chattanooga*12 30 am

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

From M'tgo'ery* 2 15 am	To M'tgo'ery 1 20 pm
" LaGrange 9 37 am	To LaGrange 5 05 pm
" Mt'go'ery 1 25 pm	To M'tgo'ery 12 20 am

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

From Augusta* 6 40 am	To Augusta* 8 00 am
" Covington 7 55 am	To Decatur 9 00 am
" Decatur 10 15 am	To Clarkston 12 10 pm
" Augusta 1 00 pm	To Augusta* 2 45 pm
" Clarkston 2 20 pm	To Covington 6 10 pm
"Augusta* 5 45 pm	To Augusta* 7 30 pm

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.
(Richmond and Danville Railroad.)

From Lula 8 25 am	To Charlotte 7 40 am
" Ch'lotte 10 40 am	To Lula 4 30 pm
" Ch'lotte 9 40 pm	To Charlotte 1 45 pm

GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY.

From Bir'g'm 7 00 am	To Birmgh'm* 10 50 am
" Bir'g'm* 5 10 pm	To Birming'm* 5 00 pm

Trains Marked thus (*) are daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

Atlanta & New Orleans SHORT LINE.

VICKSBURG AND SHREVEPORT, VIA MONTGOMERY.

Only line operating double daily trains and Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and New Orleans without change.

Takes effect Sunday, November 14, 1886.

SOUTH BOUND.

	No. 50. Daily.	No. 52. Daily.	No. 2. Daily.
L've Atlanta	1 20 pm	12 20 am	5 05 pm
Ar. Fairburn	2 26 pm	12 05 am	6 14 pm
" Palmetto	2 37 pm	12 17 am	6 26 pm
" Newnan	3 01 pm	12 45 am	6 53 pm
" Grantville	3 26 pm	1 13 am	7 20 pm
" LaGrange	4 02 pm	1 56 am	8 00 pm
" West Point	4 29 pm	2 28 am	
" Opelika	5 14 pm	3 25 am	
Ar. Columbus, Ga	6 19 pm		
Ar. Montgomery	7 15 pm	6 45 am	
Ar. Pensacola	5 00 am	2 00 pm	
" Mobile	2 15 am	2 10 pm	
" New Orleans	7 12 am	7 30 pm	

SELMA DIVISION.

	No. 8.	No. 5.	No. 54.*
Lv. Montgomery	8 30 pm		1 45 pm
Ar. Selma	11 30 pm		4 00 pm
" Greensboro			6 27 pm
" Akron			7 05 pm

TO SHREVEPORT VIA Q. & C. ROUTE.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 51. Daily.	No. 53. Daily.	No. 1. Daily.
Lv. New Orleans	8 15 pm	7 55 am	
" Mobile	12 55 am	1 20 pm	
" Pensacola	10 20 pm	7 05 am	
" Selma	4 00 am	9 05 am	
" Montgomery	7 35 am	8 15 pm	
" Columbus	8 45 am		
" Opelika	10 05 am	10 58 pm	
" West Point	10 49 am	11 51 pm	
" LaGrange	10 20 am	12 26 am	6 40 am
" Hogansville	11 44 am	12 57 am	6 29 am
" Grantville	11 57 am	1 12 am	6 48 am
Ar. Newnan	12 13 pm	1 45 am	7 14 am
" Palmetto	12 49 pm	2 16 am	7 44 am
" Fairburn	1 01 pm	2 30 am	7 58 am
" Atlanta	1 25 pm	2 15 am	9 37 am

*Sunday only.

THROUGH CAR SERVICE.
No. 50, Pullman Buffet Sleeper, Washington to New Orleans without change.
No. 52, Pullman Buffet Sleeper Washington to Montgomery, Parlor Car Montgomery to New Orleans.
Family Emigrant Sleeping Car free of charge Atlanta to Texas without change.
No. 51, Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars New Orleans to Washington.
No. 53, Pullman Palace Buffet Car Montgomery to Washington.
Family Emigrant Sleeping Car free of charge Texas to Atlanta.

CECIL GABBETT, General Manager. CHAS. H. CROMWELL, Gen. Passenger Agent.
Montgomery, Alabama.
A. J. ORME, General Agent, Atlanta.

ROME AND CARROLLTON RAILROAD,

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.
ROME, GA., September 23, 1886.
TIME TABLE NO. 8.

Taking effect Sunday, September 26, 1886, at 6:00 a. m., and until further notice trains will run as follows:

SOUTHWARD TRAINS.

	Distance from Rome	Daily Except Sunday. No. 1.	Sundays Only. No. 5.
Rome	0		
Leave East Rome	1	6.00 a.m.	7.00 a. m.
Leave Holes	2	6.05 "	7.06 "
Leave Holders	5	6.16 "	7.15 "
Leave Chambers	7	6.27 "	7.23 "
Leave New Bethel	10	6.41 "	7.36 "
Leave Summit	12	6.52 "	7.34 "
Leave at Brook's Junct'n	14	7.00 "	7.51 "
Leave Lake Creek	15	7.05 "	7.55 "
Leave Dyars	18	7.18 "	8.08 "
Arrive Cedartown	22	7.10 "	8.30 "

NORTHWARD TRAINS.

	Dist from Cedart'n	No. 3.	No. 6.
Leave Cedartown	0	8.20 a.m.	[illegible].00 a. m.
Leave Dyars	4	8.38 "	9.12 "
Leave Lake Creek	7	8.51 "	9.23 "
Leave Brook's Junction	8	8.56 "	9.27 "
Leave Summit	10	9.04 "	9.35 "
Leave New Bethel	12	9.11 "	9.42 "
Leave Chambers	15	9.23 "	[illegible]
Leave Holders	17	9.36 "	10.30 "
Leave Holmes	20	9.47 "	
Arrive East Rome	21	10.00 "	
Rome	22		

SOUTHWARD TRAINS.

	Distance from Rome	No. 3.	No. 7.
Rome	0		
Leave East Rome	1	1.40 p. m.	2.30 p. m.
Leave Holmes	2	1.48 "	2.36 "
Leave Holders	5	1.58 "	2.45 "
Leave Chambers	7	2.11 "	2.53 "
Leave New Bethel	10	2.24 "	3.03 "
Leave Summit	12	2.33 "	3.14 "
Leave Brook's Junction	14	2.40 "	3.21 "
Leave Lake Creek	15	2.45 "	3.25 "
Leave Dyars	18	2.58 "	3.38 "
Arrive Cedartown	22	3.20 "	4.00 "

NORTHWARD TRAINS.

	Dist from Cedart'n	No. 4.	No. 3.
Leave Cedartown	0	4.20 p. m.	4.30 p. m.
Leave Dyars	4	4.38 "	4.42 "
Leave Lake Creek	7	4.51 "	4.53 "
Leave Brook's Junction	8	5.56 "	4.57 "
Leave Summit	10	5.04 "	5.05 "
Leave New Bethel	12	5.11 "	5.12 "
Leave Chambers	15	5.23 "	5.23 "
Leave Holders	17	5.36 "	5.32 "
Leave Holmes	20	5.47 "	5.46 "
Arrive East Rome	21	6.00 "	6.00 "
Rome			

J. H. GARNER, Superintendent.
WILLIAMSON, President.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ACTON'S ATLANTA BROOM FACTORY,
T. M. ACTON, PROPRIETOR,
272 Marietta Street, ATLANTA, GA.
Dealer in Hand-made Brooms. Orders from the trade and jobbers respectfully solicited and filled at short notice. 3m

N. J & T. A. HAMMOND,
Attorneys and Counsellors at law,
Rooms Nos. 41 and 42 Gate City Bank Building, Corner Alabama and Pryor streets.
T. A. Hammond, Jr., Commissioner for taking Depositions in Fulton County.

Wm. A. Haygood. E. W. Martin.
HAYGOOD & MARTIN,
LAWYERS,
17½ Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga. Telephone 117

J. G. ZACHRY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, WASHington, D. C. Refers by permission to A. H. Colquitt, U. S. S.; Joseph E. Brown, U. S. S.; N. J. Hammond, M. C.; C. F. Crisp, M. C.; T. M. Norwood, M. C.; J. C. Clements, M. C.; Geo. T. Barnes, M. C.; H. R. Harris, M. C.; Seaborn Reese, M. C.; A. D. Candler, M. C.; J. H. Blount, M. C.

G. A. HOWELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
1½ East Alabama street, over Merchants Bank.
Refers to Merchants Bank and Atlanta National Bank. tf

James F. Rogers. John A. Ivy.
ROGERS & IVY.
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Covington and Social Circle, Ga.
Will give special attention to collection, assignments and Commercial law. Real estate loans and investments safely made. Practice in all the courts. tf

S. A. REID, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Eatonton, Ga.
Office with Judge Turner. Also office over Western Union Telegraph office, Mulberry street, Macon, Ga.

A. R. Wright. Max Meyerhardt. Seaborn Wright.
WRIGHT, MEYERHARDT & WRIGHT,
Attorneys-at-law,
Rome, Ga.
Collections a Specialty.

W. Y. ATKINSON,
Attorney-at-Law,
Newnan, Ga.

Wellborn Bray. Eugene M. Mitchell
BRAY & MITCHELL,
Attorneys at Law,
21½ Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

LESTER D. PUCKETT.
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds. Office Bailey Building, P. O. Box 3, Gainesville, Ga. Depositions taken for all Federal and State Courts, accounts verified for suits or probate, real estate papers drawn, notes and bills protested, acknowledgements taken, etc.

LOCHRANE & LOCHRANE,
Practice law at Atlanta, Ga.
Office over Chamberlin & Johnson's store. ly

W. A. Wimbish. E. R. Walker.
WIMBISH & WALKER,
Attorneys at Law,
Rooms 16 and 17, Gate City Bank Building, Atlanta, Ga.

J. L. SAUNDERS, C. E.,
Civil Engineer,
Surveys of all kind, Estimates, maps.
Office with city engineer—Chamber of Commerce, Atlanta, Ga.

J. M. ARROWOOD,
Attorney at Law,
Room 34, Gate City Bank Building, Atlanta, Ga. Collections and office practice a specialty.

G. L. NORRMAN,
ARCHITECT,
24 Peachtree Street.

E. F. FACIOLLE,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER,
Office: Corner Wheat and Pryor streets,
Telephone 181. Atlanta, Ga.

WM. A. OSBORN, Real Estate Agent. G. T. OSBORN, Attorney at Law, Superior Court Commissioner.
WM. A. OSBORN & SON,
N. W. Corner Marietta and Broad streets.
Real Estate Agents and Attorney at La.

JNO. D. CUNNINGHAM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Rooms 19 and 20, James' Bank Block, 6½ Whitehall st., Atlanta, Ga. Telephone No. 366.

CLIFFORD L. ANDERSON,
Attorney at Law,
Room 18, Gate City National Bank building. Practice in all courts.

EDMUND G. LIND, F. A. I. A.,
ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT,
68 Whitehall street, over Schumann's Drug Store.

L. B. WHEELER, W. H. PARKINS,
ARCHITECTS, Atlanta, Ga.
Office: 4th floor Chamberlin & Boynton building, cor. Whitehall and Hunter streets. Take elevator.

JOHN L. TYE,
Attorney at Law,
Room 26 Gate City Bank Building, Atlanta, Ga. Special attention given to business in Henry and adjoining counties.

FAY & EICHBERG ARCHITECTS
19 S. Broad St., ATLANTA, GA.

GREAT KENNESAW ROUTE W. & A. R. R.

The following time card in effect Sunday, December 13, 1886:

NORTHBOUND—NO. 3 EXPRESS—DAILY.
Leave Atlanta 7 50 am
Arrive Dalton 11 40 am
" Chattanooga 1 00 pm
Stops at all important stations.

NO. 1 EXPRESS—DAILY.
Leaves Atlanta 1 40 pm
Arrive Dalton 5 37 pm
" Chattanooga 7 07 pm

NO. 14 ROME EXPRESS—Daily Except Sundays.
Leaves Atlanta 3 45 pm
Arrive Rome 6 59 pm
Stops at all way stations and by signals.

NO. 17 MARIETTA EXPRESS—Daily Except Sun's
Leaves Atlanta 4 40 pm
Arrive Marietta 5 39 pm
Stops at all way stations and by signals.

NO. 11 EXPRESS—DAILY.
Leaves Atlanta 12 30 am
Arrive Chattanooga 5 55 am

NO. 19 KENNESAW EXPRESS—DAILY.
Leaves Atlanta 5 50 pm
Arrives Dalton 9 58 pm
" Chattanooga 11 35 pm
Stops at all important stations when signaled.

THROUGH CAR ARRANGEMENTS.
No. 1 has Pullman Palace and Mann Boudoir sleeping cars Jacksonville to Cincinnati without change.
No. 14 runs solid to Rome.
No. 11 has Pullman Palace sleeping cars Jacksonville to Louisville without change; also Pullman sleeper Atlanta to Chattanooga.
No. 19 has through first-class coaches Atlanta to Little Rock without change via McKenzie, and Pullman sleeper Atlanta to Nashville without change.

SOUTHBOUND.

N. 4 EXPRESS—DAILY.
Leaves Chattanooga 8 05 am
Leaves Dalton 9 47 am
Arrives Atlanta 1 31 pm
Stops at all important way stations.

NO. 2 EXPRESS—DAILY.
Leaves Chattanooga 1 15 pm
Arrives Atlanta 6 35 pm

NO. 20 EXPRESS—DAILY.
Leaves Chattanooga 1 20 am
Arrives Atlanta 6 30 am
Stops at all important way stations.

NO. 12 EXPRESS—DAILY.
Leaves Chattanooga 9 05 pm
Arrives Atlanta 2 15 am

NO. 14 ROME EXPRESS—Daily Except Sundays
Leaves Rome 7 55 am
Arrives Atlanta 11 05 am
Stops at all way stations and by signals.

NO. 17 MARIETTA EXPRESS—Daily Except Sun's
Leaves Marietta 7 35 am
Arrives Atlanta 8 35 am

THROUGH CAR ARRANGEMENTS.
No. 4 has Pullman Palace cars and Mann Boudoir cars Cincinnati to Jacksonville without change.
No. 12 has Pullman Palace cars Louisville to Jacksonville without change.
No. 20 has Pullman sleeper Chattanooga to Atlanta; Pullman sleepers Nashville to Atlanta and through day coach Little Rock to Atlanta without change.
No. 14 runs solid to Atlanta.

JOS. M. BROWN, Gen'l. Pass. and Ticket Agent.
ALTON ANGIER, Assistant Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent.
A. ANDERSON, Gen'l Superintendent.

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The Excitement Intense!

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—OF—
CLOTHING
IN THE CITY.

Our trade larger than ever before while others are complaining.

Our Motto: Compare Qualities and Prices

MEN'S OVERCOATS	$5.00 to $2[illegible]
MEN'S ALL-WOOL SUITS	7.50 to 25.00
BOY'S OVERCOATS	3.50 to 12.[illegible]
BOY'S SUITS	6.00 to 15.00
CHILDREN'S SUITS	2.50 to 12.00

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41 Whitehall street.

HAVE YOU TRIED
Whiting's Standard
Writing Paper and Envelopes?

You will find them the best for correspondence and all the uses of polite society. Cream and Azure, rough and smooth finish, all sizes, for sale by Thornton & Selkirk.

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HOLIDAY GOODS,

We respectfully invite every lady in Atlanta and vicinity to call early and examine our line of Children's Books, which is the handsomest and largest stock south, and as cheap as the cheapest. Our space will not allow us to give prices.
WRITING DESKS—A beautiful line, from $1.00 to $20.00.
HANDSOME PLUSH and leather Work Boxes, $1.60 to $6.00.
Large line Scrap Books, from 10c to $5.00.
AUTOGRAPH ALBUMS in endless varieties.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS—The handsomest all Cabinet Plush Album for $1.50 in Atlanta. Be sure and ask to see this. Elegant stock fine card cases portfolios. Make very appropriate Xmas presents for ladies or gentlemen.
Nothing better for Xmas or wedding present than one of those beautiful

PASTEL PICTURES,
Only $3.00 to $7.00.

The handsomest set of
DICKENS
Ever published, fifteen volumes, well bound and large print, only $10.00.

TEACHERS' BIBLES,
OXFORD EDITION.

Remember that we have the largest stock at lowest prices. If you are looking for a present don't buy until you have seen these and get our prices. Fine line of PRAYER BOOKS and HYMNALS at less than half price. No humbug sample lot. Call and see for yourself. We have an immense stock, and we are bound to close it out, if low prices are any inducement. Also, an Elegant Line Children's Game Blocks.

Grand Display
of Fine Xmas Cards today at Thornton & Selkirks. Call and examine them.

THORNTON & SELKIRK
28 Whitehall Street.

T. B. NEAL, E. H. THORNTON, JOHN KEELY, Executors. Address all Letters to Estate John Neal, No. 28 Whitehall St.

OFFICE OF ESTATE JOHN NEAL,
ATLANTA, GA., December 4, 1886.

WE HAVE GIVEN NOTICE BY CIRCULAR
TO THOSE INDEBTED TO THE
Estate John Neal
That it would be wound up on the
4TH DAY OF JANUARY NEXT

We hereby wish to remind those who have not responded, that

SUITS WILL BE FILED

if the claims are not satisfactorily arranged. Notes due on or before that date. All notes or claims extended or due after the 4th will be carried to maturity. We will be ready for business as the Neal Loan and Banking company about the 5th of January. Respectfully,
T. B. NEAL,
E. H. THORNTON,
JOHN KEELY,
Executors.
7thp su,tu,th 1m

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING SOLD REAL ESTATE since April 1st, are earnestly requested to come to our office and have the proper changes made before our books are written up for next year. Your attention to this at once will save you time and trouble when you come to make your returns for 1887.
D. A. COOK,
T. J. MALONE,
M. T. CASTLEBERRY,
City Assessors.

Fresh fish and dressed poultry, cranberries and celery, at retail for spot cash buyers. Only you will have to be kind enough to send for your own packages. We will save you more in cash than the equivalent of the trouble. W. F. Stokes & Co., 15 Marietta street, corner Broad, wholesale fruits, candies, fresh fish and oysters.
Everything at retail for spot cash. 1w

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ns in Fulton County.

E. W. Martin.
OLD & MARTIN,
LAWYERS,
Street, Atlanta, Ga. Telephone 119

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S. S.; Joseph E. Brown, U. S. S., N. J.
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R. Harris, M. C.; Seaborn Reese, M. C.;
M. C.; J. H. Blount, M. C.

WELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Alabama street, over Merchants Bank.
Merchants Bank and Atlanta National
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Max Meyerhardt, Seaborn Wright.
WRIGHT, MEYERHARDT & WRIGHT,
Attorneys-at-law,
Rome, Ga.
ctions a Specialty.

ATKINSON,
Attorney-at-Law,
Newnan, Ga.

Eugene M. Mitchell
Gray, Bray,
& MITCHELL,
Attorneys at Law,
21½ Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

ER B. PUCKETT,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds. Office
Building, P. O. Box 3, Gainesville, Ga. De-
taken for all Federal and State Courts,
verified for suits or probate, real estate
drawn, notes and bills protested, acknowl-
ments taken, etc.

BRANE & LOCHRANE,
Practice law at Atlanta, Ga.
over Chamberlin & Johnson's store. ly

E. R. Walker.
Winkfield,
WALKER & WALKER,
Attorneys at Law,
16 and 17, Gate City Bank Building,
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SAUNDERS, C. E.,
Civil Engineer,
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Attorney at Law,
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attention given to business in Henry and
ining counties.

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ARCHITECTS
18 S. Broad St., ATLANTA, GA.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY ROUTE
W. & A. R. R.

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NORTHBOUND—NO. 3 EXPRESS—DAILY.
Leave Atlanta..... 7 50 am
Arrive Dalton..... 11 40 am
" Chattanooga..... 1 00 pm
Connections at all important stations.
NO. 1 EXPRESS—DAILY.
Leave Atlanta..... 1 40 pm
Arrive Dalton..... 5 37 pm
" Chattanooga..... 7 07 pm
ROME EXPRESS—Daily Except Sundays.
Leave Atlanta..... 3 45 pm
Arrive Kingston..... 6 59 pm
Trains will stop at stations and by signals.
MARIETTA EXPRESS—Daily Except Sun's
Leave Atlanta..... 4 40 pm
Arrive Marietta..... 5 39 pm
Trains stop at all way stations and by signals.
NO. 11 EXPRESS—DAILY.
Leave Atlanta..... 12 30 am
Arrive Chattanooga..... 5 55 am
NO. 13 KENNESAW EXPRESS—DAILY.
Leave Atlanta..... 5 50 pm
Arrive Dalton..... 9 38 pm
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No. 13 has through first-class coaches Atlanta to
Rock without change via McKenzie, and
man Sleeper Atlanta to Nashville without
ge.
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Leave Chattanooga..... 8 05 am
Arrive Dalton..... 9 47 am
" Atlanta..... 1 41 pm
Stops at all important way stations.
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Leave Chattanooga..... 1 15 pm
Arrive Atlanta..... 6 35 pm
NO. 20 EXPRESS—DAILY.
Leave Chattanooga..... 1 20 am
Arrive Atlanta..... 6 30 am
Stops at all important way stations.
NO. 12 EXPRESS—DAILY.
Leave Chattanooga..... 9 05 pm
Arrive Atlanta..... 2 15 am
No. 14 ROME EXPRESS—Daily Except Sundays.
Leave Atlanta..... 7 55 am
Arrive Kingston..... 11 05 am
Trains stop at all way stations and by signals.
MARIETTA EXPRESS—Daily Except Sun's
Leave Atlanta..... 7 25 am
Arrive Marietta..... 8 35 am
THROUGH CAR ARRANGEMENTS.
No. 4 has Pullman Palace cars and Mann Boudoir
Cincinnati to Jacksonville without change.
No. 12 has Pullman Palace cars Louisville to
Jacksonville without change.
No. 20 has Pullman sleeper Chattanooga to At-
No. Pullman sleepers Nashville to Atlanta and
ugh day coach Little Rock to Atlanta without
ge.
No. 14 runs solid to Atlanta.

JOS. M. BROWN,
Gen'l. Pass. and Ticket Agent.
ALTON ANGIER,
Assistant Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent.
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Gen'l Superintendent.

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IN THE CITY.

Our trade larger than ever before while others are complaining.

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BOYS' OVERCOATS	3.50 to 12.00
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WRITING DESKS—A beautiful line, from $1.00 to $40.00.

HANDSOME PLUSH and leather Work Boxes, $1.00 to $7.00.

Large line Scrap Books, from 10c to $5.00.

AUTOGRAPH ALBUMS in endless varieties.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS—**The handsomest all Cabinet Plush Album for $1.50** in Atlanta. Be sure and ask to see this. Elegant stock fine card cases portfolios. Make very appropriate Xmas presents for ladies or gentlemen.

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PASTEL PICTURES,

Only $3.00 to $7.00.

The handsomest set of

DICKENS

Ever published, fifteen volumes, well bound and large print, only $10.00.

TEACHERS' BIBLES,

OXFORD EDITION.

Remember that we have the largest stock at lowest prices. If you are looking for a present, don't buy until you have seen these and get our prices. Fine line of PRAYER BOOKS and HYMNALS at less than half price. No humbug, simple lot. Call and see for yourself. We have an immense stock, and we are bound to close it out, if low prices are any inducement. Also, an elegant line Children's Game Books.

Grand Display

of Fine Xmas Cards today at Thornton & Selkirks. Call and examine them.

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28 Whitehall Street.

J. B. NEAL,
E. H. THORNTON,
JOHN KEELY,
Executors.

Address all Letters to
Estate John Neal,
No. 28 Whitehall St.

OFFICE OF ESTATE JOHN NEAL,
ATLANTA, GA., December 4, 1886.

WE HAVE GIVEN NOTICE BY CIRCULAR

TO THOSE INDEBTED TO THE

Estate John Neal,

That it would be wound up on the

4TH DAY OF JANUARY NEXT,

We hereby wish to remind those who have not responded, that

SUITS WILL BE FILED

If the claims are not satisfactorily arranged for before the 4th inst. All notes or claims extended or due after the 4th will be carried to maturity. We will be ready for business as the Real Loan and Banking company about the 5th of January. Respectfully,

T. B. NEAL,
E. H. THORNTON,
JOHN KEELY,
Executors.

feb 5 su, tu, th 1m

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING SOLD REAL ESTATE since April 1st, are earnestly requested to come to our office and have the proper changes made before our books are written up for next year. Your attention to this at once will save you time and trouble when you come to make your returns for 1887.

D. A. COOK,
T. J. MALONE,
M. T. CASTLEBERRY,
City Assessors.

Fresh fish and dressed poultry, cranberries and celery, at retail for spot cash buyers, only you will have to be kind enough to send for your own packages. We will save you more in cash than the equivalent of the trouble. W. F. Stokes & Co., 15 Marietta street, corner Broad, wholesale fruits, candies, fresh fish and oysters.

Everything at retail for spot cash. 1w

STILSON
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58 WHITEHALL ST.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks, Canes, Bronzes, Art Goods, etc., etc.

NEW GOODS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS
ARRIVING DAILY.

Every article guaranteed strictly as represented. An inspection of our stock and comparison of prices respectfully solicited.

Photographs!

GO TO NOTES FOR YOUR HOLIDAY PHOTOGRAPHS and Portraits. He is offering special inducements this week in Crayon Portraits and Placques.

His placques are the only permanent ones made in the state. They are printed in carbon, and he owns the exclusive patent right for this state.

He is having a big run on his CABINET CLUB photographs at $4 per dozen. Sittings made in cloudy as well as fair weather. 7p

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THE CONSTITUTION.

EVENTS FOR TODAY.

MEETINGS—
GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT 10 A. M.
AMUSEMENTS—
OPERA HOUSE—KATE FORSYTH IN "MARCELLE," TONIGHT.

THROUGH THE CITY.

Items Picked Up Here and There by the Constitution Reporters.

THREE DRUNKEN MEN.—The Black Maria made three excursions from police headquarters yesterday, and brought in a drunken man each time.

SENT HOME FOR BURIAL.—The remains of S. D. Tussy, the young gentleman who died Saturday night at St. Joseph's infirmary, were sent to Arch Springs, Penn., yesterday, his old home, for burial. Mr. Tussy came to Atlanta five years ago representing the Corbin banking company, of New York, and during his stay in the city made hosts of friends. He was just thirty-three years of age, his death and birth occuring on the same day of the month. His brother, R. C. Tussy, of Jersey city, was with him during the last few days of his life.

Hives, pimples, boils, and other blood affections show themselves at this season. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures all such troubles by its powerful action upon the blood. Sold by all druggists.

Miss Kate Forsyth Tonight in "Faithful Hearts."

This beautiful and fascinating artiste and her new play are fully introduced to the public in the following extract of the Memphis Avalanche of last month:

"Faithful Hearts," a new society drama by Mr. Clinton Stuart, drew a large audience of the best people in the city to the Memphis theater last evening.

In the outset the author and the company are entitled to be credited with the hearty and enthusiastic reception which ran through the performance and closed every act. At the close of the fourth act the author was aggressively assaulted and twice compelled to show himself. A speech would have been in order, but modesty and success did their fatal work, and after all an eloquent silence was the heartiest response.

This reception of the performance and of the play and the general approval are the best criticisms. Author and actors are entitled to this first. If the critic shall presume to differ, he should at least frankly allow that the last critic, the supreme court of criticism, the public, which is best critic, has approved.

Mr. Stuart's play is cleverly constructed. It contains no tempestuous passion. It deals rather with conventional emotion.

The play opens and proceeds very smoothly and directly with true dramatic action and unfolding to the conclusion.

In general the new piece is clever, smooth, abounding in clever situations, especially of the emotional kind. Each act concludes with a proper climax.

In the hands of the excellent company it was well rendered as it was well put on. Miss Kate Forsyth did some effective work, which was heartily appreciated and applauded. Miss Lilla Vane fulfilled her part very happily and prettily and sweetly. Mr. Frank Losee, as "Andre;" and Mr. Henry Holland, as "Jean Badel;" and Mr. J. H. Fitzpatrick, as "David Charnet," gave effective presentations of their respective parts to the entire satisfaction of an appreciative audience.

Zozo, the Magic Queen.

The Herald-Democrat, of Leadville, of last August, 14th, had the following enthusiastic notice:

The Tabor was completely packed last night with a large and enthusiastic audience to witness the first performance of "Zozo." This magnificent spectacular production necessarily depends largely upon its gorgeous mountings and the fine tableau for the climaxes. This feature of the entertainment was an innovation to our theater goers. The phantom ship and transformation scenes, together with the full stage picturing in all its elegance of fairy land were indeed a revelation. Miss Blanche Curtisse, the famous "Vassar beauty," as "Zozo" is a capable and charming actress. "Zozo" she displays particular brilliancy. Her natural beauty and grace enables her to give a captivating impersonation. Lewis Ferrell, as "Donovan Rosey," and Howard James as "Cupid," were in their element and caused great laughter. Edward Giguere, "Tommy Tucker," played his part splendidly, and in his "wurblings" made a decided hit. The ladies of the company are all young and handsome, and all in all, the company is far above this class of spectaculars. The Herald-Democrat takes pleasure in recommending it as a wholesome and enjoyable entertainment. Several new scenes and mechanical effects will be introduced.

Building

Blocks for the children at John M. Miller's, 31 Marietta street.

Bronze and Art Goods at Stilson's.

To Telephone Subscribers.

The severe sleet, snow and wind storm of Saturday night has torn down all the telephone wires from Ellis street to the corner of Peachtree and Ivy streets. All subscribers on Peachtree street beyond Ellis, and in the northern end of the city and Jackson hill, are temporarily cut off. The damage will be repaired as quickly as possible, certainly within three or four days. In the mean time subscribers in other portions of the city whose lines are all right, will please understand why they cannot get answers from these localities, and not cause confusion by repetition of their orders, and a multitude of questions. As soon as the lines are all in good order notice will be published in this column.

W. T. GENTRY, Manager.
H. H. JACKSON, Asst. Manager.

Silverware, in triple and quadruple plate at Stilson's.

Now Is

The time to buy Christmas presents, before everything is looked over. Toys, books and blocks for the children, at John M. Miller's.

Atlanta Female Institute and College of Music.

Ladies and gentlemen having received invitations for a private meeting to be addressed by Mr. Constantin Sternberg at the female institute and college of music are respectfully informed that on account of the bad weather the meeting has been postponed to next Saturday, December 11, at 8 p. m. (weather permitting).

MRS. J. W. BALLARD.

Every family can now afford to indulge in the luxury of an oyster stew, when you can buy the finest oysters at 25 cents per quart from W. F. Stokes & Co., corner Marietta and Broad street 3-1w

If you want a fine watch go to D. N. Freeman & Co., corner Whitehall and Alabama streets. Sign, large clock.

Sterling silverware at Stilson's, 55 Whitehall street.

CALIFORNIA WINES (strictly pure.) Securely packed. Send for price list. D. RICH & CO., 735 Broadway, New York.

A Big Picture

of Colgate's new soap will be in this paper next week.

A LARGE DIAMOND
Stock of Goods

CONSISTING OF

SINGLE STONE PINS,

Rings, Scarf Pins, Pairs, etc.

Cluster of all Diamonds,

Sahirestuipn Diamonds, Ruby and Diamonds, in Ear Rings, Lace Pins, and odd single pieces of lastet styles and patterns.

OUR WATCH STOCK

is full and complete, consisting of Repeaters, Chronographs, split-seconds and fly-back split seconds from the most celebrated Foreign makers. Also, all American make of all grades from highest to lowest. A full line of

DIAMOND CASES

Ladies' and Gents' sizes for presentation purposes. Our

BRIC-A-BRAC, BRONZE

AND GLASSWARE STOCK

of foreign make, our own special importation, consists of the finest designs that could be procured. In

SILVER GOODS

both plated and solid we have an assortment from which the most fastidous can be suited. We have a complete line of flat ware both in plain and fancy patterns, some styles being made exclusively for our trade and cannot be duplicated elsewhere. In

FANCY CASE GOODS

we have all styles and prices, in plush and morocco cases, and any one desiring to make handsome and substantial presents can find "just what they want."

The above will be sold at very low prices.

D. N. FREEMAN & CO.,

CORNER

WHITEHALL AND ALABAMA

STREETS.

SIGN LARGE CLOCK.

MY FALL A
STOC
CLOTHING FOR MEN,
IS NOW
THE LARGEST
Nobbiest Styles a
SUITS MAD
GEO. MUSE, 38

AT PICKERT'S, THE JEWELER, YOU WILL FIND
New goods for the holidays.
Bargains for the holidays.
A large stock of Diamonds.
Fine array of Gents' and Ladies' Watches.
Latest novelty in Ladies' Watch Chains.
Large assortment of Gents' Watch Chains.
Lovely Art Goods.
Reduced prices on everything.
Elegant assortment of Rings and Chains.
Gold and Silver Headed Canes very low.
Fine Gold Spectacles and Eye-Glasses.
Rogers's Bros.' Triple-Plated Silverware.
Solid Silver Napkin Rings, etc.
Lowest Prices and Best Goods
At A. F. Pickert's, the Jeweler.
Solid Gold Ladies and Gents, Cuff Buttons.
Fine Diamond-Set Jewelry.
Latest novelties in Lockets and Charms
At A. F. Pickert's, No. 5 Whitehall.
Do not miss seeing the bargains offered by A. F. Pickert, the Jeweller, you will find him at No. 5 Whitehall street when you are ready to make your purchases. All goods warranted and as low as good gold can be sold for in this or any other city. No boys to wait on customers. Only competent men show goods, so no misrepresentation can be made at A. F. Pickert's, the Jeweller, No. 5. Whitehall street. 7p

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FELL IN LOVE WITH HIS WIFE.

New Book by E. P. ROE.

IN THE CLOUDS

By CRADDOCK.

For sale by

WILSON & BRUCKNER,
Booksellers and Stationers.

LARGEST LINE OF XMAS GOODS IN THE CITY. 7p

WILSON & STIFF
10 Marietta St.,

HEADQUARTERS FOR NOVELTIES IN Lamps and Glass Goods. Dealers in Stamped Linens. Stamping Designs, Sewing Machines and Sewing Machine Goods, all materials for Art Needle Work. Largest stock of Fancy Goods in city. Next door to Phillips & Crew.

MARTYN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
313 Sixth St., Washington, D. C.

PROVIDES PRACTICALLY USEFUL BUSINESS education. No terms nor vacations. Students enter at any time. Terms: Life scholarship $50. Twelve weeks course, board, etc., $75. Send for circular. mon wed sat

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Real Estate Bagains by Sam'l W. Goode & Co.

READ ABOUT THE AUCTION SALE TO BE made next Tuesday, December 7th, at 3:30 p. m., at the corner of Fair and Terry streets, and then on Richardson st, east of and near Capitol avenue. The property on E. Fair is an 8 room brick residence and store combined, lot 82 by 113½ feet, immediately on the car line, just 2 blocks from the new capitol; rents for $17.50 to a permanent white tenant; in a good, thickly settled neighborhood, where a good stock of goods would command a fine trade. There is room enough on the lot for two more houses, and the inducement for building them is the fact that they could be readily rented. Indeed this is property to be bought for speculation or for a store and residence together. The city assesses it at $2,400.

The other property on Richardson st. consists of a small 2 r house on a lot 36x100 feet, on the north side of Richardson st. a few hundred feet east of Capitol avenue. Private bids for this place until day of sale, December 7th, at 4 p. m. SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.

Business property on Marietta street at auction, Wednesday, December 15th, at 12 o'clock. Nos. 118 and 120 Marietta, each one story brick store 20x40 feet; each lot 20x100 feet with side and rear alley except that the last 25 feet of the lot on No. 120 is only 10 feet wide, the width being lessened by an alley. The property is very central; on a street paved with belgian blocks; with water and gas and sidewalks all paid for; on one of the great thoroughfares of Atlanta; this side the cotton factory on the south side of Marietta street. Terms half cash, balance 6 and 12 months with 8 per cent interest. Plats soon be ready.

You may write to exchange merchandise, hardware, boots and shoes, drugs, mills, lumber, clothing, molons, hats and caps, hotels and the like for city or farm property. You may wish to enter business or go out of business and get on a farm or come to the city. If so, call or write and make known your wishes. Many chances come to this agency touching business of all kinds, and we may be able to suit you very quickly.

For instance, we now have a very desirable suburban farm on the railroad, only a few miles from Atlanta, worth $12,000, to exchange for stock of assorted hardware; a choice place near the city, worth $5,000, to exchange for standard brands of tobacco; a good flour and corn mill to exchange for city or farm property.

Call or write and make known what you have for sale or exchange for land or business, etc.

Whitehall store property for sale at a fair price.

Choice central site for carriage or wagon manufactory for sale on Marietta st.; one-fourth cash, balance in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, with interest.

$10,000 for 15 acres at West End, near Gordon street car line, with 8 r dwelling, 2 story framed barn and stables, 2 tenement houses, framed crib, chicken house, potato house, dry well for milk and butter, land rich and in very high state of cultivation, being used for vegetable farm several years; glass-covered pits for early seeding; under-tile drainage, fish pond of clear spring water, well stocked with carp and perch, beautifully terraced and sodded banks, shaded with lovely grove of oaks, hickory, etc.; pretty lawn of clover and orchard grass; a thrifty bearing orchard of apple, pear, cherry, peach and plum trees; two full bearing vineyards of scuppernongs and other choice grapes; large separately fenced, shaded "chicken run;" abundant pure well water; a bold, ever flowing branch—the whole place a complete home for comfort, beauty and profitable farming, or dairying, or fruit growing; is constantly enhancing in value; in delightful neighborhood, very convenient to West End schools and churches, or to those of Atlanta. Terms of sale, one-fifth cash, balance in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, with 8 per cent interest. Might take part in money and part of price in good Atlanta property.

$10,000 this week for an 8 r central Peachtree residence on a choice, high lot, east front, size 72x213 feet to wide alley. This is a bargain.

Timber lands in large and small tracts in the famous pine timber belt of Georgia.

Immigrants can find on our lists some of the most desirable large tracts of improved farm lands in the United States, where dwellings, tenement houses, barns, stables, and every convenience can be had ready to accommodate from five to ten different families; where the rail road, school, church and social advantages are excellent, and where the water is pure and plentiful and health good, and price of lands low—$5 to $10 per acre—and terms of payment exceedingly liberal; ½ or ¼ cash, balance in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, with interest. Titles perfect. Write for further particulars.

$60 cash and $60 per month, with 8 per cent interest for a new 8r. modern, 2 story brick residence, with hot and cold water, gas, fine drainage. Price $2,350; neighborhood choice, near Peachtree.

$1,000 payable $200 cash and $25 a month, with 8 per cent interest for a new, neat, 3-r. house, in good neighborhood, one block from car line, renting to white tenant for $9.

20 acres, where the chimney stands at West End limits, on Gordon st., leading to West View, for only $7,000. When the dummy line reaches this property in the spring it cannot be bought for $10,000.

$30 a front foot for choice Peachtree lots, on car line extension, to North Atlanta. This is cheap indeed.

SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.

AND WINTER
K OF
BOYS AND CHILDREN
READY.
ASSORTMENT.
nd Lowest Prices!
E TO ORDER.
Whitehall Street.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE!

MONDAY and TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6 & 7. | SPECIAL TUESDAY MATINEE AT 2.

The Distinguished American Actress, Miss

KATE FORSYTH

And her Talented Company, in the latest dramatic triumph,

Monday Night and Matinee. **'FAITHFUL HEARTS'**

A new society drama, by CLINTON STUART, author of "Our Society," etc.

Monday Night. In the highly successful Comedy-Drama, **MARCELLE.**

By J. C. ROACH and J. AMORY (Texas Siftings).

Magnificent Costumes by Worth! Superb Cast! Prices 25c, 50c and $1. Reserved seats at Miller's book store.

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, DEC. 8 AND 9 SPECIAL THURSDAY MATINEE.

ZOZO ZOZO ZOZO ZOZO ZOZO ZOZO

The most gorgeous and elaborate spectacular production of modern times! The sovereign sensation! A veritable kalidoscope of passing novelties! Car-loads of costly scenery! An army of ladies and gentlemen!

"Take the little folks to see the land of real wonders beneath the sea." — Henry Ward Beecher.

Illustrated by the most beautiful scenery ever beheld on any stage.

BLANCHE CURTISSE
The Famous
"Vassar Beauty," as
THE MAGIC QUEEN.

Originally produced at a cost of $30,000. The Demon Caverns! The Magic Talisman! The White Palace! The Blue Grotto! The Fairy Grotto! The Bower of Roses! The Great Transformation!

Prices 25c., 50c. and $1. Reserved seats at Miller's Bookstore.

DORB'S, WEY & CO.'S LATEST OFFER.—Extraordinary bargains in Fine White and Decorated China. The largest stock, the lowest prices, in the state.

We find ourselves crowded for room and with a much larger stock on our hands than we deem prudent at this season of the year. The fact is WE ARE OVERSTOCKED! and we must reduce the surplus in short order. To accomplish this, and at the same time demonstrate how astonishingly cheap first-class goods can be sold when bought from the European manufacturers in large quantities, we offer from this date until January 1, subject to stock on hand, at date of receiving the order, the following special prices. Note:

	New Price.	Old Price.
Fine White China Dinner Sets, 125 pcs.	$29 95	$40 00
Fine White China Dinner Sets, 100 pcs.	21 75	35 00
Fine White China Tea Sets, 56 pcs.	7 50	10 00
Fine White China Tea Sets, 44 pcs.	6 75	9 00
Fine Decorated China Dinner Sets, 125 pcs.	40 00	50 00
Fine Decorated China Dinner Sets, 100 pcs.	30 00	40 00
Fine Decorated China Tea Sets, 56 pcs.	10 00	15 00
Fine Decorated Tea Sets, 44 pcs.	6 50	9 00
English Printed Tea Sets, 44 pcs.	3 75	6 00
English Printed Tea Sets, 56 pcs.	4 45	6 50
English Porcelain Decorated Tea Sets, 44 pcs.	4 95	7 00
English Porcelain Decorated Tea Sets, 56 pcs.	5 75	8 50
English Porcelain Decorated Dinner Sets, 125 pcs. from		18 00 to 30 00
Decorated Chamber Sets $3, $5, $6 to $10 each.		
Fine White China Tea Plates, per set	75c	worth $1 25
Fine White China Breakfast Plates, per set	90c	worth 1 50
Fine White China Dinner Plates, per set	$1 00	worth 1 75
Fine White China Ice Creams, per set	50c	worth 75
Fine White China Cups and Saucers, per set	1 25	worth 2 00
Fine Decorated China Cups and Saucers, per set	1 25	worth 2 50
Fine Decorated China French Plates, each	16⅔c	worth 25

An immense line of beautiful Lamps, Fancy Goods, Cut, Engraved and Decorated Glassware, Art Pottery, Novelties, Holiday and Bridal Presents. Everything sold cheap in same proportion. Mail orders will receive prompt attention. DORB, WEY & CO., 45 Peachtree street.

Joseph Thompson,

LATE OF COX, HILL & THOMPSON,

Wholesale Liquors

ATLANTA OFFICE, 23 DECATUR ST., AND 90 HILL ST., GRIFFIN, GA.

HAVE STOCK

BAKER RYE, GIBSON, ACME, MONONGAHELA, PICKWICK CLUB,

Other brands of Rye Whisky. McBrayer, Spring Hill, and other brands of Pure BOURBON.

Imported Wines, Bondine, Gins, Rums and other spirituous liquors.

Baker Ale and Porter, Schlitz's and ATLANTA BEER a specialty.

The finest brands of champagne always in stock.

Having made arrangement with Chanbilee's distillery, Cherokee county, will always have supply of pure country corn whisky, at two dollars per gallon.

HOW TO ORDER.

Write direct to me at Griffin, or call at 23 Decatur street for blank orders. All orders will be promptly filled same day. 7orsep tf

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118 WHITEHALL ST.
TELEPHONE 451.

16 pounds Standard Granulated Sugar	1 00
17 pounds C sugar	1 00
11 pounds pure leaf lard	1 00
10 pounds O. K. lard	1 00
16 pounds head rice	1 00
20 pounds choice rice	1 00
50 pounds grits	1 00
42 bars soap	1 00
6 cans Eagle Cond. Milk	1 00
50 pounds any patent flour	1 60
Arbuckle's and Levering's coffee, per pound	18
Dove hams per pound	12½
Lemons per dozen	20
Cranberries, per quart	10
Prunes, 3 pounds for	20
Citron	25
Currants, 2 pounds for	15
3 pounds any kind of jelly	20
Oatmeal, fresh, per pound	4
Apple butter	5
Best black teas, per pound	40
Best gunpowder teas	45
Royal baking powder, 1 pound cans	45
Price's baking powder, 1 pound cans	45
Catsup per quart 20, gallon	75
Maple syrup per gallon	90

I am determined to give fresh goods cheaper than the lowest for the cash. I keep no books, credit no one, lose no money, and save you 20 per cent. Just come one time and be convinced.

Be sure of my number—118 Whitehall street.

7th p CHAS C. THORN.

Holmes' Sure Cure,
Mouth Wash and Dentrifice.

Cures bleeding gums, ulcers, sore mouth, sore throat. Cleanses the teeth and purifies the breath; used and recommended by leading Dentists. Prepared by Drs. J. P. & W. K. HOLMES, Dentists, Macon, Ga. For sale by all druggists and dentists. dly

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FILL MORRIS, Griffin, Ga.

Convenient and reliable. Mail and telegraph your orders for all kinds of fine whiskies and wines. I run three establishments in Griffin and you get good goods and no "fancy prices." Sweet mash corn whisky a specialty. Only a few hours between time of sending orders and receiving the goods. Blank orders can be obtained at No. 5 N. Alabama street, Atlanta. 7p

WOMEN

Needing renewed strength, or who suffer from infirmities peculiar to their sex, should try

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY. Trade Mark. On Every Bottle.

THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine combines Iron with pure vegetable tonics, and is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives. It Enriches and Purifies the Blood, Stimulates the Appetite, Strengthens the Muscles and Nerves—in fact, thoroughly Invigorates.

Clears the complexion, and makes the skin smooth. It does not blacken the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*all other Iron medicines do.*

MRS. ELIZABETH BAIRD, 74 Farwell Ave., Milwaukee, Wis., says, under date of Dec. 26th, 1884: "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters, and it has been more than a doctor to me, having cured me of the weakness ladies have in life. Also cured me of Liver Complaint, and now my complexion is clear and good. Has also been beneficial to my children."

MRS. LOUISA C. BRAGDON, East Lockport, N.Y., says: "I have suffered untold misery from Female Complaints, and could obtain relief from nothing except Brown's Iron Bitters."

Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

AS A LEADER

During the Holidays we are Offering a

Solid Silver Thimble

—FOR—

25 CENTS.

FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW, Jewelers.

Call and see our attractive stock.

McBRIDE'S

CHINA, CUTLERY,

HOUSEFURNISHING EMPORIUM

29 PEACHTREE.

CHEAPEST IN THE COUNTRY.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Daily Weather Bulletin.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A., }
U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE December 5, 9:00 P. M. }

All observations taken at the same moment time at each place named.

	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dew Point.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity.	Rainfall.	Weather.
Augusta	30.93	31	...	E	Light	.26	Lt rain.
Savannah	30.93	35	...	W	Light	.10	Cloudy.
Jacksonville	29.95	38	...	W	Light	.—	Clear.
Montgomery	30.05	23	...	W	12	.53	Hysn'w
New Orleans	30.27	32	26	NW	20	.00	Clear.
Galveston	30.42	38	21	N	8	.00	Clear.
Palestine	29.40	29	23	N	7	.00	Clear.
Fort Smith	......	...	...	...	......	.00	......
Shreveport	30.40	28	26	W	6	.00	Clear.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

6 a. m	30.05	30	28	NE	9	.02	Cloudy.
2 p. m	29.87	30	27	N	12	.25	Sleet'ng
9 p. m	29.92	25	21	NW	10	.42	Lt snow

Maximum thermometer .... .34
Minimum thermometer .... .25
Total rainfall .... .69

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR CORONER.

A. F. LEE, one of the oldest and best known citizens of Atlanta, announces to his many friends that he is a candidate for Coroner.

PERSONAL.

J. T. WHITE, Wall paper and Shades. 6t

AT THE KIMBALL.—J W Corbin, New York T D Roodwell, Griffin; H C Snide, Toronto; Mr. Bonman, Louisville; H A Minor, Macon; P W D Sam, Macon; I T McArthur, Detroit; H T McArthur, Detroit; W I Turner, Little Rock; Ben Spier, New York; W L Bosh, Acworth; T S Collins, Acworth; S E Thens, New York; R H Polk, Montgomery; J R Frizzell, Nashville; J C Porch, Barnesville; J B Harris, New York; E A Smyth, Charleston, S C; F Y Anderson, Birmingham, Ala; W N Cadson, New York; S S Pegram, Macon, Ga, Walter Ingran, Macon; A Morrison, Memphis; S E Brown, N Y; C S H Harbeck, L I; H S Jennings, L I; J E Cox, Griffin; W C Stafford, Barnesville; A I Johnson, Cartersville; H R Freeland, N Y; J F Cameron, St Louis; Wm H Kindall, Watertown, Mass; R McFarland, Maine; W C Glenn, Dalton; J H Reid, Cin; J T Case, Toledo, O; Frank Loser, N Y; Miss Vaue, Miss Thorn, B W McIntosh, Miss Kate Forsyth and maid, New York; J O Gottscholes, New York; Mrs E L Ferman and child, Mr and Mrs Holland, N Y; S F Brown, Jas Conyers, Chas Allison, New York, L M Miller, Baltimore; Chas E Straus, E B Kittle, New York; J H Griffin, Oxford, Ga; T C Nolan, McDonough; P H Culomn, Holton, Ga; W B Seals Baltimore; J C Zimmerman, New York; W W Simpson, John Wesley, Chattanooga, Tenn.

A Mule Without an Owner.

From the Buena Vista, Ga., Patriot.

Sheriff Rushin was in town Tuesday and told us of a remarkable mule, which deserves mention in the Patriot. The mule in question has been sold at sheriff's sale four different times in as many years, the party making the purchase giving his note to pay for the animal in December, but failing to cancel the obligation, the mule was sold again, and he was sold four times in like manner. A few days ago, and it was only a short time before the first Tuesday in December, the mule came up to the sheriff's home as though he thought it about time to be sold the fifth time, but Mr. Rushin sent a negro out to turn the mule homeward, as this last note had been paid. This mule certainly has a good memory and a remarkable faculty of remembering dates.

"Buchu-Paiba."

Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. $1. At Druggi

Go and see the display of fine goods at D. N. Freeman & Co., corner Whitehall and Alabama streets. Sign, large clock.

Dr. W. G. Owen. Dr. W. C. Jarnagin

Drs. Owen & Jarnagin, office, 14½ Whitehall st. over Hutchison & Bro.'s drugstore. tf

Liquors.

All the leading brands of Ryes, Bourbon and Corn Whiskies, Imported Brandies and Wines. Orders sent by morning train delivered same day. Call at 23 Decatur street for blank orders, or write or direct to Griffin, Ga. tf

Watches, to suit all tastes and purses at Stilson's, 55 Whitehall street.

Picture Books

For Christmas presents at John M. Miller's, 31 Marietta. Buy them now before the rush.

Closing Out;

a handsome lot of ladies' shopping bags at cost. Don't buy until you have seen them at Thornton & Selkirk's.

For a handsome Christmas, or New Year present you can procure it at D. N. Freeman & Co., corner Whitehall and Alabama streets. Sign, large clock.

STRENGTH IN WEAKNESS

DR. HAWTHORNE AT THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH YESTERDAY.

An Eloquent Sermon on Paul's Second Letter to the Church at Corinth—As Paul Acted, so Should all Earnest Ministers of the Gospel Act—Services at Congregational Church.

Fully three hundred people ventured over the slippery pavements, through the pelting snow, to hear Dr. Hawthorne at the morning service, and those who remained away missed one of the most eloquent and finished sermons of the doctor's ministry in Atlanta. His subject, "Strength in Weakness," was based on the text, "When I am weak then I am Strong," Paul's second letter to the church at Corinth, 12th chapter and 10th verse.

When Paul said he "was all things to all men" he did not mean that he changed his doctrines or any of his principles. No man was farther from such a thing than this grand old apostle. Paul was a man He had the courage of his convictions. He simply meant that he adapted himself to the methods, thoughts, conditions and needs of those to whom he ministered. So should all earnest ministers of the gospel act. At Corinth Paul attacked the Greek ideal of manhood That ideal was physical power and beauty, and intellectual strength. Moral purity was not considered. Here Paul made the issue. True manhood was from the heart. Three things abide: hope, love and faith. These defy time, and abide through the cycles of eternity. Paul reasoned grandly, but reason with him was not an essential, but an instrument of his manhood. If we realize that true manhood is moral and spiritual power, then we can understand how Paul was strong in weakness. How was he weak? In the fleshly life. Weak in worldly possessions, worldly applause and worldly power. Cut off from earth-born passions his spirit mounted the empyrian and communed with God. He combatted the Greek ideal of manhood. That ideal was physical beauty and intellectual force. Paul would supplant these with moral grandeur. In his ministry among the Greeks he did not even allude to the Greek ideals, their art, their oratory and their philosophy, but preached Christ and Him crucified. He offered to the proud Greeks a Savior, ignominiously put to death by his own people.

If he could so conquer them, their faith would stand not in the wisdom of man, but in the power of God. What a saint! Paul, with all manner of physical imperfections, thus before the proud, cultured Greeks. But in this weakness was his strength. This was Paul's idea of strength. Whatever shuts off moral power is weakness. Health, beauty, strength and power constitute the outward man. These gone, the world reasons that the man has lost his manhood, but if in their loss he has become more spiritual, more God-like, then what the world calls his downfall is his coronation. What the world calls his shame God calls an eternal weight of glory. God builds up the inner man by smiting the outward man. If we become inflated from wealth, power or fame, God makes them a burden, a curse. That is why Paul took pleasure in persecution. He knew that thus God would make him strong in weakness.

Our subject culminates in the lesson learned from the life of Christ on earth. He came to liberate man from the dominion of flesh, and to elevate him to spiritual power. Yet he suffered himself to be arraigned before a creature of his own hand and to be pronounced a criminal. Those hands that had flung a multitude of stars into the wilderness of the heavens, and those feet that had trod the golden pavements, he suffered to be nailed to the cross. That brow, worthy a coronet of stars, was crowded with thorns—yet through these humiliations He became mighty to save. For eighteen centuries by this means the world has been lifted up, drawn up with him. If the Bible teaches one thing more than another it is that all soul power is born of agony and suffering of the flesh. Men of strength and moral worth, men upon whom the world leans for support, men not reared in the lap of luxury. Such men have known poverty, misfortune and abuse. Their faces are written all over with the scars of the battle field. It is rough work that polishes the soul. Man must be broken somewhere. It is the broken rock that sends forth the living stream; the broken veil that opens heaven's portal. Man must be broken somewhere, battered and scarred, before he stands forth in the majesty of true spiritual manhood. Oh, Lord, crucify the outward man, every lust of the flesh; bring up and crown the inward man, the soul man.

At the Congregational Church.

At the "Church of the Redeemer" services were conducted by the Rev. Hiram Eddy, D. D., of Connecticut, brother of the pastor. After reading and expounding a portion of the fourteeth chapter of John he announced his subject—"The Preciousness of Jesus," "Unto you, therefore, who believer He is precious," 1 Pet., 27. The secret of holy living or of salvation is not placed in rules and forms, not even in doctrines and truths intellectually stated and perceived; but in the profound interest in and attachment to Jesus. First, let us inquire how is Christ precious to the believer That is, precious to us, which we regard as very valuable; valuable in the eyes of our cupidity; valuable as containing the supply of our felt wants; valuable to our affections, friendship; valuable as a revelation to us of something beautiful. A lock of hair may be more precious than rubies to one person, while to another it may possess not a particle of interest. It is valuable to the first because it comes from the person of a dear friend. It is a sacred memento, a precious souvenir. How many have felt like the poet:

> Two locks—and they were wondrous fair—
> Left me that vision mild;
> The brown is from the mother's hair,
> The blonde is from the child.
> And when I see that lock of gold,
> Pale grows the evening red;
> And when the dark lock I behold,
> I wish that I were dead."

But we gain a higher idea of our subject when we think of the preciousness of children to the mother. Here a touching incident was given of a mother's love, when in the midst of poverty and want she was pressed to give up her child that it might be adopted by another. Clasping the little one in her arms, she exclaimed, "Precious treasure, gift of love we cannot part." A precious thing or object does not receive the assent of judgment and understanding merely, but it moves the affections and emotions so that the whole person is drawn in that direction, as the flower turns its face to the sun; as the bees are drawn to the blossoms; as the mother bird flutters over her young, as a child is drawn to beautiful things. So we run after precious things. I am sure we shall not be holy until we lose sight of everything but Jesus.

2. Why is Christ precious to the believer? We must begin with his great dignity, power and glory. That which is permanently dear to us must be enough to meet all the demands of our being. Now Jesus comes to meet all the demands of the soul. Then how can He be precious to me unless I see in Him a power adequate to all my wants? I look up into that glorious face in which are all the marks of infinite strength, and feel a love for it in proportion as I see infinite strength and infinite love blended there. But the preciousness of Christ is presented to us not only in His greatness and glory, but we see also the gentleness of greatness, the humility of true glory, the tenderness of strength, the friendships and attachments of love, the sympathies of divine fraternity. Jesus brings down God into human relations—God manifest in the precious endearments and purifying joys of our home life. God shines in no star or sun so gloriously as when shining in the soul of a repenting sinner. Thus I have presented the divine and human side of Christ's preciousness, but remember they comprise but one side of the magnificent temple. The love of God reaches its highest point on the cross. "Unto those who believe he must be forever precious."

These few extracts can give no adequate idea of the true grandeur and depth of thought of the sermon. Dr. Eddy is a man of fine physique, a gifted and finished speaker. His sermon produced a profound impression upon the congregation present, and will ensure him a good audience during his stay in our city. He will continue to supply the pulpit of his brother during his absence, which will be some two or three weeks.

Salvation Oil, the great pain-destroyer, is what every one needs. Price 25 cents.

PAVEMENT PARAGRAPHS.

The ladies of St. Luke's Cathedral are earnestly requested to meet the Ladie's Aid society Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock to discuss very important business.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the postoffice at Atlanta, Ga., for the week ending December 4th, 1886. Parties calling will please say advertised, and name the date.

LADIES' LIST.

A—George Andrews, G B Arrington, Lula Averill, M Armstead, L Allen, L J Andrews, Sarah Adkison.
B—A Battle, Addie Boyd, Annie Bigglers, Donie Burrell, D C Brockman, E J Battle, F Beer, Edna A Brown, J Reid Boylston, Jennie Buriose, Lou Barnes, M Beardon, M Burnett, Sallie Baker, R C Baker.
C—Mrs. Cunningham, O D Colborn, A Cornwell, C Carr, E E Coolidge, Eliza Crews, I Curpien, J Carter, L I Causey, Nettie Cobb, S A Cluse, T Cook.
D—A E Doggett, Bill Donalson.
E—Katie Edge, Sophia Edwards, T H Edwards.
F—Miss Ferril, H J Frazier, Ida Fowler, M Freeman, N J Fain.
G—Henrietta Garner, L Gilleland, Lena Gansun, Cresa Goodwin.
H—R B Hill, S C Hart, Mary Hancock, Mary Haddock, M Hogan, M J Hodges, Julia Howard, Joe Harris, E Heckley, Florence Harrison, A Hough, Alice Hunter, Annie J Hurst, 2.
I—Mittie Ivey, Fannie Ingrahm.
J—Rebecca Jones, Mary Jackson, Matilda Jackson, Marion Jack, Matt Johnson, N Jacobs, H Jones, E B Jones, Ella Johnson, D Jones, Alice Jinkins, 2, A Johnson, A Jackson, A Jones, Bertha Jones.
K—Hattie Kennedy.
L—N Lewis, L Ladd, M J Lumsden, J P Ledbetter, G Langley, G Lee, E Langstaff.
M—B Moore, B F Mullennix, C Merritt, Frances Mallon, G Mitchell, H S Mann, M E Mills, Lucy Mathews, M Mathis, M Musey, M Morand, L Martin, L J Morgan, S Moxinwilt, W Mason, R Myett, M J Mark.
O—M B Oatman.
P—Susie Porter, S Peyton, P Pellegrini, P Phillips, Mary Powers, Hattie Price.
R—Susie Reberson, L Rasy, M J Rogers, F M Robinson, Helen Reinhard, Fannie Rush.
S—T G Scott, A Swift, A Smith, C Stein, J Smith, L E Solomon, Millie Stone, M J Smith, M Smith, M Simons, L S Smith, Sarah Sanders, S Shaw, S Stranter, M Sanders.
T—P Thomas, Lucy Thomas, J Treadwell, Effie Thomas, Mrs Thompson.
V—Callie Vertrees.
W—Hattie Wilson, John Williams, L Williams, Minnie Wallace, M White, L D Wofford, N Ward, Nollie Williams, Nannie Wilson, T Williams.
Z—Fannie Zrasha.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A—V Y Allen.
B—A J Brown, A W Boswick, A R Bell, B O Ballard, C F Bullock, C H Bristol, Chas Bowles, Dr. Carter Berkeley, W E Bethea, H Banks, A Brewer, H C Black Dr H T Baxter, 2, J W Beaty, Jas Batley, Louis Brown, J G Busken, John Balch, L Banks, J A Barrett, Prof Battery, R Burney, S Battle, Thos Burgis, John Bruce, H A Brown, Wash Benington, J L Bevan.
C—A Canders, Chas Clifton, E Clark, Dr E J Camp, Henry Cook, J Coney, I Crockett, I Carter, J E Crook, S Chandler, R H Cowan, Thos Cramp, T W Condon, W H Calleway, W E Candler, Dr W C Calhoun.
D—Wm Dickey, W H Dougherty, T A Daniel, S M Drake, O Donnolly, M Dickins, Jas Deacy, H C David, D L Davis, J B Dagne.
E—H Eastman, 4, J J Eldrige.
F—D C Floyd, G G Ford, J F Freeman, Judge J J Fain, N P T Finch, R B Floyd, Tan Fairchild, W P Foster, W C Fuller.
G—Jeff Gornily, John Green, Geo Giles, E F Guess, D E Green, J W Gurley, T M Greenwood.
H—A S Hughes, M A Hamilton, A C Howard, Chas Harris, H Hand, Rev H C Hornady, H J Hill, H Hall, J Heard, J H Huff, Levi Harris, S N Hawkins, W H Hammond, Wm Howard, W R Hill.
I—Col V B V Iverson, A Irwin, J D Irish, A J Iles.
J—A R Johnson, B B Jameson, T L Jourdan, Allen Jones, Chas Jones, C W Johnson, J H Johnson, Jim James, L Jester, R James, Prof Wm L Johnson.
K—Chas Kimp, C W Kendrick, Horace King, G W Karr, R M Knapp, Sip Kaigler.
L—B J Lock, A L Lee, H Lynch, J B Lambert, W G Lowery, R H Lanier.
M—A J Morris, B I McNeil, A W Mullennix, A L McClendon, C G Maner, D W Morrison D A McCants, Eddie Moultrie, F Miller, Green McAuthur, J H Mecaslin, J H Milner, J T McKey, J Moore, L Mathews, P Moyne, M A Mason, P W Merritt, Robt Mayer, R G Mitchell, S Mowery, S G McLendon, T A McAuthur, T P Meader, W V McCracken.
N—J A Norman.
O—J M Ogden, H P Owens.
P—W H Phillips, L I Pace, J O Parish, J H Palse, J H Pickett, P Peek, Henry Parks, C L Powell, A T Plummer.
R—C W Rogers, C S Rust, C Rudisill, Frank Rudisill, H Raleuts, J M Reeves, J Ramey, J T Robinson, R Rucker.
S—C P Smith, Alex Skent, B Silver, A Smith, 2, B D Smith, A E Sanders, 2, E W Stokes, F Smith, H L Strout, 2, Isaac Slingum, Joe Stokes, L N Smith, L S Scruggs, Master Leon Singer, D P Singleton, Sam Sevier, P L Sutherland, S Smith, R H Smith, W C Speer, S Smith, W A Simmons, W O Shelton, W S Sanders, W B Smith, Cliff A Socke, L W Stubbs, Chas E Seaman.
T—B F Taylor, A Telfair, T M Taylor, J A Tobbins, J C Tribbler, J Taylor, John Taggant, J W Teal, L Tamlunson, J P Thompson, Robert Terry, V H R Turner, W Terry, Wm Tate.
V—T A Vaughn, Wm Vickers.
W—Wm Wright, W W West, W D Wing, T H Wright, S A Wetzler, L J Webster, L C Wilcox, M White, 2, Lula Williams, J White, 2, J O Wynn, J D Wilson, J S Westbrook, Jas Winbush, Judge Williams, J E Williams, E E Withenburg, 2, B F Wright, A T Williams, R T Watt, J C Wade, W F Whiting.
Y—W D Yarborough, 2, J Young, G Young.
Z—Fred Zeigle, C O Zollen.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Farley's Agency, Jordan & Stewart, B F Kellogg & Co, Milner & Lightner, McConnell Bros, Prest State Board of Charities, Richard St No 1, J B Seeley & Co, Gappun & Co, Musical Pub Co, Union Cigar Mf'y, Washing Machine Co, Elam Lodge, Chief Engineer Augusta & Chatta Railway company, G W Clark & Co, Byrk & Sealick, Atlanta Chromo Co, Atlanta School Agency, J M Richards & Co.

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Hon. John Gill Shorter, ex-Gov. of Alabama.
Rev. David Wills, D.D., Pres't Oglethorpe Col.
Bishop Pierce of M. E. Church South.
Judge Jas. Jackson, Supreme Court, Georgia.
J. Edgar Thompson.
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Hiram Warner, late Chief Justice of Ga.
Lewis Wunder, Assistant Postmaster, Phil., Pa.

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SCHEDULE IN EFFECT SUNDAY, 21, 1886.

	No. 50.	No. 52.
Lv. Atlanta	10 55 am	5 00 pm
Ar. Birmingham	5 25 pm	11 35 pm
Ar. Meridian	11 15 pm	6 20 am
Ar. New Orleans	7 15 am	3 25 pm
" Houston	9 50 am	9 50 pm
" Jackson	4 22 am	....
" Vicksburg	6 50 am	....
" Shreveport	6 10 pm	....
" Dallas	6 10 am	....
" Fort Worth	7 10 am	....

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No. 50 Mann Boudoir sleeping cars, Atlanta to New Orleans and Shreveport.

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East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia R. R.

(GEORGIA DIVISION.)

TIME CARD IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 7th, 1886.

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	N. Y. Express.	Day Express.	Day Express.
Leave Atlanta	5 40 pm	12 15 n'n	2 35 am
Arrive Rome	8 30 pm	3 15 pm	5 30 am
" Dalton	9 57 pm	4 35 pm	10 40 am
" Cleveland	10 55 pm	....	....
" Knoxville	1 40 am	....	3 35 pm
" Morristown	3 12 am	....	5 10 pm
" Bristol	6 15 am	....	8 50 pm
" Roanoke	12 50 pm	....	3 20 pm
" Waynesboro	4 25 pm	....	6 58 am
" Luray	6 28 pm	....	9 02 am
" Shenan'h J'tn.	8 28 pm	....	11 20 am
" Hagerstown	10 30 pm	....	12 25 am
" Washington	10 39 pm	....	1 15 pm
" Baltimore	11 30 pm	....	3 55 pm
" Philadelphia	4 45 am	....	6 55 pm
" New York	7 00 am	....	9 20 pm

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	Florida Express.	Savann'h Express.	Cannon Ball.
Leave Atlanta	3 30 pm	6 00 am	12 00 n't
Arrive Macon	6 50 pm	9 25 am	3 20 am
" Hawkinsville	11 03 pm	1 30 pm	8 45 am
" Jesup	1 06 am	3 15 pm	8 25 am
" Brunswick	6 00 am	....	11 20 am
" Jacksonville	6 00 am	7 30 pm	12 00 n'n
" Savannah	6 10 am	7 50 pm	11 55 n'n

ATLANTA TO CHATTANOOGA.

STATIONS.	N. Y. Express.	Day Express.	Night Express.
Leave Atlanta	5 40 pm	12 15 pm	2 35 am
Arrive Dalton	9 40 pm	4 35 pm	6 50 am
" Chattanooga	....	6 00 pm	7 20 am
Leave Chattanooga	....	6 35 pm	7 45 am
Arrive Cincinnati	....	6 50 am	6 00 pm

CHATTANOOGA AND MEMPHIS.

Chattanooga Leave	6 15 pm	10 45 am	....
Memphis Arrive	5 35 am	10 20 pm	....

CHATTANOOGA TO BRISTOL.

Leave Chattanooga	11 00 am	9 40 pm	....
Arrive Knoxville	3 35 pm	1 40 am	....
" Morristown	5 24 pm	3 12 am	....
" Bristol	6 15 pm	9 10 pm	....

Pullman Buffett Sleeping cars leave Atlanta daily as follows:

For Cincinnati at 12:15 noon and 2:35 a. m., alternating with the Mann Boudoir car.

For Kansas City via Memphis 12:15 noon.

For Jacksonville 3:30 p. m. and 12 night, alternating with Mann Boudoir car.

Fullman sleeper also leaves Chattanooga at 6:25 p. m. for little Rock and Rome at 8:35 p. m. for Washington.

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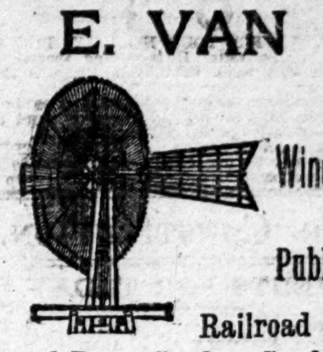

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8th pg

CENTRAL RAILROAD.

ATLANTA, Ga., November 14 1886.

On and after this date passenger trains will run daily unless marked †, which are daily except Sunday.

Leave Atlanta	* 6 40 a m	* 6 50 p m	* 3 00 am	* 2 00 p m	† 3 15 p
Arrive Barnesville	* 8 46 a m	* 9 01 p m	....	* 4 01 p m	† 8 10 p
Arrive Macon	* 10 10 a m	* 10 40 p m	* 6 35 am	* 5 45 p m	....
Arrive Columbus	* 3 05 p m	....	....	....	....
Arrive Montgomery	* 7 55 p m	....	....	....	....
Arrive Eufaula	* 4 32 p m	....	....	....	....
Arrive Albany	* 3 10 p m	....	* 10 50 am	* 10 08 pm	....
Arrive Millen	* 2 08 a m	* 3 00 a m	....	....	....
Arrive Augusta	* 4 45 p m	* 6 15 a m	....	....	....
Arrive Savannah	* 5 00 p m	* 5 55 a m	....	....	....

Passengers for Sylvania, Sandersville, Wrightsville, Milledgeville, Eatonton, Thomaston, Carrollton, Perry, Fort Gaines, Talbotton, Beuna Vista, Blakely and Clayton should take the 2:25 a. m. train

Leave Barnesville	* 6 55 p m	* 5 20 p m	* 8 35 p m	* 10 54 a m	* 4 49 a
Leave Macon	* 5 25 p m	* 8 35 a m	....	* 9 10 a m	....
Leave Columbus	* 11 30 a m	....	....	....	....
Leave Montgomery	* 7 50 a m	....	....	....	....
Leave Eufaula	* 11 02 a m	....	....	....	....
Leave Albany	* 12 15 p m	....	* 3 57 p m	* 5 00 a m	....
Leave Millen	* 12 55 p m	* 11 15 a m	....	....	....
Leave Augusta	* 10 20 a m	* 9 30 p m	....	....	....
Leave Savannah	* 10 00 a m	* 8 20 p m	....	....	....
Arrive Atlanta	* 9 00 a m	* 7 27 a m	12 15 a m	1 05 p m	* 7 49 a

Sleeping Cars on all night trains between Atlanta and Savannah, Savannah and Macon, Savannah and Atlanta, Macon and Columbus.

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THE

VOL. XVIII.

CONGRESS MEETS.

THE SOCIAL ACTIVITY ON THE FLOOR.

The Members Shaking Hands With Each Other—The President's Message Highly Endorsed—What the Different Leaders Have to Say About It—Washington Gossip.

WASHINGTON, December 6.—[Special.]—At noon the capitol was crowded, though a blinding snow had been falling all the morning, and the opening of congress promised no event of unusual interest. Still, Washington lives on congress, and never fails to turn out and give it a handsome reception when it comes back after the dull vacation to renew the gaiety of the city. There was a splendid assemblage in the galleries of the senate and house.

THE SOCIAL SCENES.

When the hands on the gilded clocks moved up to high noon in the senate, Senators Beck Logan and Ingalls were the most conspicuous figures, by reason of their social activity in going around and shaking hands with their friends on both sides. Billy Mahone was posing in a pair of closely pleated trousers, and claiming the honor of the recent democratic discomfiture in Virginia. Senator Williams, the new man from California, was sworn in for his little three month term, to be succeeded by some good democrat next March. In the house there was a still greater rush to gaze at the statesmen than in the senate. Speaker Carlisle was the most conspicuous figure, by reason of his great personal popularity and his recent narrow escape from defeat by an unknown man. He was heartily congratulated by many members on both sides. Mr. Randall was among the first to offer his hand to his successful rival for the speakership. Sunset Cox, who is here to serve out the rest of Joe Pulitzer's term, was next to Speaker Carlisle, the most noted man on the floor, and seemed to enjoy it immensely. Reed, of Maine, who worsted Cox in a contest of wit at daybreak on the morning of Cleveland's inauguration, came up like a man and said he was glad for the sake of the country that Cox was back in congress, but was sorry on account of the republican party.

Neither Senator Colquitt nor Senator Brown was here, but they are expected to arrive by the middle of the week. In the house, Congressmen Hammond, Reese and Norwood were absent.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

is universally regarded as one of the ablest papers ever sent to congress. Its tariff recommendations are more discussed than any other feature. Speaker Carlisle said:

"The president has taken impregnable ground for the revision of the tariff, and the country will sustain him."

Mr. Randall said:

"It is an admirable message, and the president is right in recommending a readjustment of the tariff."

Mr. Morrison said:

"It pleases me more than anything I have heard lately."

Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, said:

"The message and the report of the secretary of the treasury must be taken together, a preposition and carrollary. So considered, I think they make an unanswerable argument in favor of tariff revision. Whether or not we can do it at this short session is doubtful, but it must be done, and the sooner the better."

Tom Reed, of Maine, remarked:

"I hope the democratic party will help Mr. Cleveland to dispose of this tariff question as soon as possible, so that he can give the country the benefit of his great talents in an undivided effort at civil service reform."

John D. Long, of Massachusetts, said:

"I thought the president turned beautifully around an issue which threatens the disruption of the democratic party."

Abram S. Hewitt, who, though mayor-elect of New York, is going to serve as congressman until January, said the message was a remarkable paper, full of practical wisdom and sound suggestions in the direction of better government.

F. H. R.

ASSEMBLING OF CONGRESS.

Proceedings of the Senate and House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, December 6.—The galleries of the senate chamber were, in spite of the inclemency of the weather, filled with spectators, when twelve o'clock, noon, the second session of the forty-ninth congress was opened. In his prayer, the chaplain, Rev. Mr. Butler, feelingly alluded to the mourning draperies with which the chamber was hung, in memory of the late Senator Pike, of New Hampshire.

The presiding officer, Mr. Sherman, laid before the senate several of the annual reports of the heads of the departments, which were ordered printed.

Resolutions were adopted, fixing the daily hour of meeting at noon; informing the house that the senate was ready to proceed to business, and for the appointment of a committee to wait on the president for like purpose.

Messrs. Edmunds and Saulsbury were appointed such committee.

The credentials of Senator Williams, of California, were presented, and the oath of office administered to him.

Several bills were introduced and referred, among them the following:

Mr. Call presented a petition for the forfeiture of the Florida railroad land grant of 1856.

A recess was taken for ten minutes.

The recess was extended to 2 o'clock, at which hour Senator Edmunds reported that the joint committee of the two houses had waited on the president, and that the president had asked the committee to congratulate the senate and house on their safe return to the capitol, and to say that he would communicate with them in writing immediately.

Thereupon the message was received, and its reading was begun by Secretary McCook. The reading of the message was concluded at 3:25, and the message and accompanying documents were ordered printed.

Mr. Hoar reminded the senate that the Pacific railroad funding bill had been set down as a special order for tomorrow, and said that he would then ask that its consideration be deferred, in the hope that the house would in the meantime take some action that would relieve the senate from trouble in regard to it.

The death of Senator Pike, of New Hampshire, was then announced, and out of respect to his memory, the senate at 3:30 adjourned.

In the House.

WASHINGTON, December 6.—For an hour before noon today the house presented an enlivened appearance. Groups of members crowded the cloak rooms and blockaded the aisles, chatting, laughing, exchanging congratulations on their success in the recent election or condolence upon defeat. The victors twitted the vanquished and vanquished jokingly commiserated with the victors upon their failure to throw off the burdens of office life. Citizens of Washington, undeterred by the unpropitious weather, crowded the galleries and looked down with interest and amusement on the scenes that were being enacted below. The executive and diplomatic galleries were, however, conspicuously empty. The desks of various members were adorned with floral designs, those presented to Messrs. Harman, of Pennsylvania, and W..., of West Virginia, being very elaborate. The Speaker was not forgotten and his desk was handsomely adorned.

While congratulations abounded, those offered Mr. Hewitt were apparently offered with more earnestness, and he was kept shaking hands with political friends and foes, who seemed to vie with each other in expressing the heartiest good wishes.

At precisely 12 o'clock, Speaker Carlisle called the house to order, and the chaplain de...